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ANDREW THE GLAD.

BY MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

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CHAPTER I.

The Heart Trap.

"There are some women who will brew mystery from the deduction of even a very simple life. Matilda is one of them," remarked the major to himself as he filled his pipe and settled himself before his high-piled, violet-flamed logs. "It was waxing strong in her this morning and an excitement will arrive shortly. Now I wonder—"

"Howdy, Major," came in a mocking-lugubrious voice from the hall, and David Kildare blew into the room. He looked disappointedly around, dropped into a chair and lowered his voice another note.

"Seen Phoebe?" he demanded.

"No, haven't you?" answered the major as he lighted his pipe and regarded the man opposite him with a large smile of welcome.

"Not for three days, hand-running. She's been over to see Andy with Mrs. Matilda twice, and I've missed her both times. Now, how's that for luck?"

"Well," said the major reflectively, "in the terms of modern parlance, you certainly are up against it. And did it ever occur to you that a man with three ribs broken and a dislocated collar-bone, who has written a play and a sprinkle of poems, is likely to interest Phoebe Donelson enormously? There is nothing like poetry to implant a divine passion and Andrew is undoubtedly of poetic stamp."

"Oh, poetry—hang! It's more Andy's three ribs than anything else. He just looks pale and smiles at all of 'em. He always did have yellow dog eyes, the sad kind. I'd like to smash all two dozen of his ribs," and Kildare slashed at his own sturdy legs with his crop. He had dropped in with his usual morning's tale of woe to confide to Major Buchanan, and he had found him, as always, ready to hand out an incendiary brand of sympathy.

"He ought not to have more than twenty-three; one on the right side should be missing. Some woman's got it—maybe Phoebe," said the major with deadly intent.

"Nothing of the kind. I'm shy a rib myself and Phoebe is it. Don't I get a pain in my side every time I see her? It's the real psychic thing, only she doesn't seem to get hold of her end of the wire like she might."

"Don't trust her, David, don't trust her! You see his being injured in Panama, building bridges for his country, while you sat here idly reading the newspapers about it, has had its appeal. I know it's dangerous, but you ought to want Phoebe to soothe his fevered brow. Nothing is too good for a hero this side of Mason and Dixon's, my son." The major eyed his victim with calculating coolness, gauging just how much more of the baiting he would stand. He was disappointed to see that the train of explosives he had laid failed to take fire.

"Well, he's being handed out a choice bunch of Mason-Dixon attentions. They are giving him the cheer-up all day long. When I left, Mrs. Shelby was up there talking to him, and Mrs. Cherry Lawrence and Tom had just come in. Mrs. Cherry had brought him several fresh eggs. She had got them from Phoebe! I sent them to her from the farm this morning. Rode out and coaxed the hens for them myself. Now, isn't a brainstorm up to me?"

"Well, I don't know," answered the major in a judicial tone of voice. "You wouldn't have them neglect him, would you?"

"Well, what about me?" demanded David dolefully. "I haven't any green eyes, 'cause I'm trusting Andy, not Phoebe; but neglect is just withering my leaves. I haven't seen her alone for two weeks. She is always over there with Mrs. Matilda and the rest 'soothing the fevered brow.' Say, Major, give Mrs. Matilda the hint. The chump isn't really sick any more. Hint that a little less—"

"David, sir," interrupted the major, "it takes more than a hint to stop a woman when she takes a notion to nurse an attractive man, a sick lion one at that. And depend upon it, it is the poetry that makes them hover him, not the ribs."

"Well, you just stop her and that'll stop them," said David wrathfully.

"David Kildare," answered the major dryly, "I've been married to her nearly forty years and I've never stopped her doing anything yet. Stopping a wife is one of the bride-notions a man had better give up early in the matrimonial state—if he expects to hold the bride. And bride-holding ought to be the life-job of a man who is rash enough to undertake one."

"Do you think Phoebe and bride will ever rhyme together, Major?" asked David in a tone of deepest depression. "I can't seem to hear them ever jingle."

"Yes, Dave, the Almighty will meter it out to her some day, and I hope He will help you when He does. I can't manage my wife. She's a modern woman. Now, what are we going to do about them?" and the major smiled quizzically at the perturbed young man standing on the rug in front of the fire.

"Well," answered Kildare with a spark in his eyes, as he flecked a bit of mud from his boots which were splashed from his morning ride, "when I get Phoebe Donelson, I'm going to whip her!" And very broad and tall and strong was young David, but not in the least formidable as to expression.

"Dave, my boy," answered the major in a tone of the deepest respect, "I hope you will do it, if you get the chance; but you won't! Thirty-eight years ago last summer I felt the same way, but I've had a long time to make up my mind to it; and I haven't done it yet."

"Anyway," rejoined his victim, "there's just this to it; she got to accept me kindly, affectionately and in a ladylike manner or I'm going to be the villain and make some sort of a rough house to frighten her into it."

"David," said the major with emphasis, don't count on frightening a woman into a compliance in an affair of the affections. Don't you know they will risk having their hearts suspended on a hair-line between heaven and hell and enjoy it? Now, my wife—"

"Oh, Mrs. Maltida never could have been like that," interrupted David miserably.

"Boy," answered the major solemnly, "If I were to give you a succinct account of the writhings of my soul one summer over a California man, the agony you are enduring would seem the extremity of insignificance."

"Heavenly hope, Major, did you have to go up against the other man game, too? I seem to have been standing by with a basket picking up chips of Phoebe's lovers for a long lifetime; Tom, Hob, Payt, widowers and flocks of new fledges. But I had an idea that you must have been a first-and-only with Mrs. Matilda."

"Well, it sometimes happens, David, that the individuality of all of a woman's first loves get so merged into that of the last that it would be difficult for her to differentiate them herself; and it is best to keep her happily employed so she doesn't try."

"Well, all I can say for you, Major," interrupted Kildare with a laugh, "is that your 40 years' work shows some. Your Mrs. Buchanan is what I call a finished product of a wife. I'll never do it in the world. I can get up and talk a jury into seeing things my way, but I get cross-brained when I go to put things to Phoebe. That reminds me, that case on old Jim Cross for getting tangled up with some fussy hens in Latimer's henhouse week before last is called for today at 12 sharp. I'm due to put the old body through and pay the fine and costs; only the third time this year. I'm thinking of buying him a hen farm to save myself trouble. Good-by, sir!"

"David, David" laughed the major, "beware of your growing responsibilities! Cap Hobson reported that sensation of yours before the grand jury over that negro and policeman trouble. The darkies will put up your portrait beside that of Father Abe on Emancipation day and you will be in danger of passing down to posterity by the public-spirit-fame chute. Your

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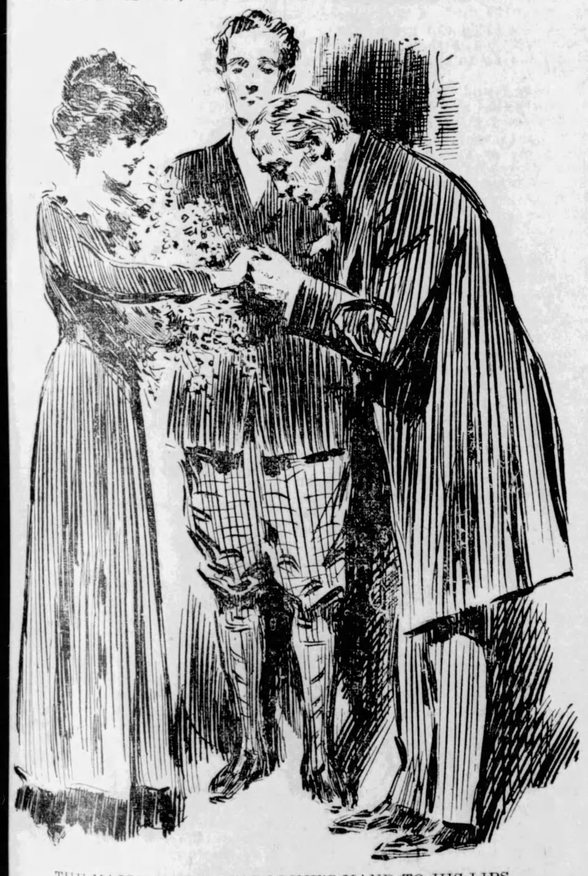

THE MAJOR RAISED CAROLINE'S HAND TO HIS LIPS.

Bing! Bang! Bing!

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By Robert Minor

ANCIENT TROY IN THE NEWS: DONKEYS AND DUMMY BAGGAGE, BUT NO WOODEN HORSE

WAR news from the Dardanelles and vicinity today more than ever before recalls to the student of the ancient classics the immortal poems of Homer, the siege of Troy for ten years and its capture by the Greeks.

A feature of the land fighting which adds dramatic interest to gigantic attempt to open the road to Constantinople, lies in the fact that the French and Turks are engaged on the plain of Troy.

Again, a laughable incident is carried on the wires today which will undoubtedly make Homer's readers think of the old story of how Troy was finally taken; how the Greeks, setting up a great wooden horse, filled it with men and left it outside the gates of the city, whence the Trojans "captured" it in great glee and hauled it within the gates. By night the men hidden therein opened the gates to the besieging hosts, and Troy fell. Today's story is of donkeys, not horses, and the joke is on the Turks, not Trojans.

One thousand donkeys loaded with dummy baggage, guns and ignited petrol tins played an important part in aiding the landing of British forces. A point on the coast was selected for the disembarkation of the newest type of "cavalry," which was viciously attacked by the Turks, who were under the impression that it constituted the advance guard of the invading forces. While the attention of the defenders of the peninsula was thus distracted the English troops came ashore almost unmolested at a point some distance up the coast.

The animals, "laden with ignited petrol tins," caused a panic among the Turks when they were driven into the trenches.

SAN FRANCISCO IS LIGHTED FROM SNOW-CLAD SIERRAS

FOR the first time in nearly half a century of international expositions there is no electrical building at the Panama-Pacific fair, yet the illumination is the most brilliant and novel in the history of the world. The interior of every building is an electrical exhibit, and its exterior is wholly lighted electrically.

Thirteen million spherical candlepower is used at the San Francisco exposition—enough to fully illuminate cities of a half million population. The average visitor at the fair would never suspect it, as, although he sees the wonderful architecture bathed in soft radiance, the lights themselves are invisible. Indirect lighting, the last word in illumination, is here used for the first time in the history of world's fairs. The source of the electricity for the 15,000 horsepower necessary for its generation comes from the snow-clad Sierras, 250 miles away.

The Panama-Pacific exposition has outdone the aurora borealis with its scintillator—an additional source of light—comprising more than 2,600,000,000 projected candlepower from a huge bank of searchlights at the water front. This aurora reaches from the Golden Gate to Sausalito, across the Bay of San Francisco, and the effect of the illumination extends for miles around.

The scintillator can regulate its beams, and produces Scotch plaids and weird effects called the "ghost dance" and the "spooks' parade." These are fireless fireworks. The famous San Francisco fog is seized as a background for reproductions by light of express trains, artillery fire, flags of all nations, and other effects to the number of 300. When the fog fails, man again comes to the rescue and installs a huge railway locomotive to furnish with steam and smoke a background for his electric gambols.

After all, it is the buildings themselves that best demonstrate the advancement in the electrical art. First and foremost among the exposition buildings is the Tower of Jewels, 435 feet in height, which dominates the entire exposition by day as by night. This structure rises in terraces which are decorated with statuary, and the whole is bespangled with jewels. The latter are the happy idea of W. D'Arcy Ryan, chief of illumination. They consist of cut glass of relatively high index of refraction, secured from Bohemia. The colors range through the entire spectrum, from the palest violet to the deepest red. There are 102,000 of these "novagems," or "exposition jewels," on the tower, outlining it and also being massed in the shape of shields and medallions. The jewels are so hung that the plane of the table is about 20 degrees from the vertical, and this enables them to receive the rising light from the searchlights and refract it back into the courts, each "novagem" having a small mirror behind it.

From all sides of the tower immense projectors throw their powerful lights upon the jewels, which the mirrors flash back with the addition of the tints, producing a prismatic effect never before achieved.

ALLIES' BLUFF FOOLS GERMANY

Attack Against Turkey Reveals Real Plan of Kitchener's Campaign.

The story of how the Germans were bluffed by General Kitchener's apparent activities in France is told in a cablegram to a Pennsylvania Grit from Dr. Karl Beeson von Stuart, at Copenhagen, under date of April 28. This story is strengthened by developments of the past few days in Turkey. Grit's correspondent writes as follows

"I have received this week from Germany authoritative information of the discovery of the plans of the spring campaign of England and France against Germany, and the actions which have occurred in France and Belgium this week bear out the correctness of the German diagnosis of the situation.

"For months—in fact ever since last fall—the allies have been training men, making guns and laying up great supplies of ammunition for the spring drive on the western battle front which was to clear France and Belgium of German troops. This great action has been talked about for months; columns have been printed about it in the English and French papers.

Gigantic Game of Bluff.

"For many weeks British troops, according to reports, have been crossing the English channel to France, where great concentration camps had been established. Each day saw preparations for the grand attack nearer completion, and finally the only thing left undecided was the day—supposed to be in May—when the attack was to commence, and the point at which it was to be aimed. Neuve Chapelle had shown that a concentration of troops on any one spot was sufficient to batter down all resistance. So, with preparations all complete and the vulnerability of the German line proved, all that was necessary was for General French to give the word.

"Now the Germans have discovered all this preparation and talk was a gigantic bluff. It was a good one, for the Germans themselves believed it for months, that is, up until about two weeks ago. The British and French have no idea of attempting to force the German lines in Belgium or France this spring, or this summer even. The plans of Kitchener and Joffre call for the allies to sit fast in their trenches in France and keep up their "nibbling" at the German line.

"There has been no dispatch of a vast British army to France. True, there have been a few hundred thousand soldiers landed on the continent, but this was merely to keep the British quota up to the number of a half million men, which Kitchener, on his last visit to France, agreed to furnish the French authorities.

Constantinople Goal of the Allies.

"The big spring campaign of the allies is to be directed at the Dardanelles. Lord Kitchener has decreed that Constantinople must fall, if it is possible to capture it, and that Turkey shall be separated from Germany and Austria, her allies, and be forced to sit by in idleness or compelled to make a separate peace.

"While the main French army, together with the 60,000 Belgians and about 500,000 British troops, attempts to hold its line in France, a British force of 250,000 troops, aided by a corps or two of French Algerians, will be launched on the Dardanelles.

"England has been sending this vast army to the Dardanelles ever since the Turkish forces showed the allied fleet early in March that the waterway to Constantinople, while it might be forced, could not be captured and held by a fleet without the co-operation of a large land force. So the transports loaded with soldiers, which have been leaving western English ports, have not been bound for Dieppe and Havre, as was supposed, but for the Dardanelles. With each division of transports has gone a suitable convoy of big warships. These have remained in the Agean sea, until the British fleet has been almost doubled in size.

Kitchener Kept Plans Well Covered.

"So well did Lord Kitchener make his plans and cover them up with the publicity of the allies' drive in France that Germany was completely fooled and went ahead perfecting defensive works to stop this rush. It was not until a few weeks ago that the German secret service agents 'smelled a mouse,' and it was not until the middle of April that the German general war staff had enough information to consider it certain that the main spring campaign of the allies was to be directed not at Germany, but at the Dardanelles.

"Germany immediately set about to do what it could to relieve the threatened pressure on Turkey. Corps after corps of first line troops were hurried to the western fighting zone, and a concentrated attack was begun on the allied position in Flanders, in the Woevre district and in Alsace. Three big battles raging at one time have been the result, one of them, that still raging around Ypres, being one of the bloodiest of the war.

German Fleet on the Sea.

"The results of this struggle at Ypres has satisfied the Germans that their information of England's plans is correct. The great British concentration camp said to have been established in northern France is less than 50 miles behind Ypres, yet the British, hard pressed for enough troops to halt the overwhelming number of Germans hurled at them, have been compelled to give ground. If half or three-quarters of a million men had been gathered in their rear, they would have been brought up in 24 hours, and the German drive would have been halted by sheer force of numbers.

"The Germans hope by this pounding away at the allies' line, to compel England to send additional reinforcements to the continent to aid the French, thus cutting down the number of men available for a campaign against Constantinople. At the same time the German high seas fleet, evidently aware of how the English had been robbing their North sea battle fleet to send warships to the Agean, has left the shelter of the Helgoland Bight and the Kiel canal, and has been cruising the North sea for over a week."

MIDDLE WEST FARMERS WORK OUT THREE PLANS FOR RURAL CREDITS

They Don't Wait for Congress to Enact Desired Credits Legislation—Drop of Four Per Cent Recorded in North Dakota Experiment.

Without waiting for congress to enact rural credits legislation, farmers in the middle west have worked out three effective plans of obtaining loans at lower rates of interest and on more satisfactory terms, according to information made public by the department of agriculture.

Prof. C. W. Thompson, specialist in rural organization work in the department, is familiarizing farmers' organizations in various parts of the country with the practical results accomplished in such states as Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Loans Made on Three Plans.

Under the first plan the farmer desiring a loan agreed that the banker should buy the dairy stock for which he wanted the loan. The banker sold the stock to the farmer at actual cost. The banker who made the loan was thus certain that it was used for productive improvements, which would enable the borrower to repay the loan.

Under the second plan, additional security was supplied by having a number of farmers collectively assume a certain guarantee given by the farmers under the agreement.

Under the third plan, the guarantee is furnished the bankers, not by the farmers themselves, but by outside interests. Local business men who are interested in the general improvement of their section of the country subscribe a part of the money advanced to the farmers as a guarantee to the banks against loss.

Idea Tried in Two States.

"The last plan was adopted with considerable success in Ashland, Wis., and Duluth, Minn.," Prof. Thompson said. "The third party consisted of local business men, who realized their common interest with the farmers in the general improvement of agricultural conditions in their territory. One agreement was made between the farmers and trustees appointed by bankers and another agreement between trustees and business men.

"The business men of Duluth subscribed 25 per cent of the funds loaned, with the understanding that the money was to be a guarantee fund to protect the bankers. In this way the bankers were guaranteed against loss.

"The first purchase made under this plan in northwest Wisconsin included several carloads of live stock, the advances from the banks amounting to $9,475.

"The farmers signed a contract, agreeing to repay the loan in three years with interest at 7 per cent. They agreed to sell the milk, cream and butter, and to pay each month half the returns, with a provision that the amount paid per cow should not be less than $3 per month. The farmers agreed to breed the cows. A chattel mortgage was given on the cows purchased and additional stock secured previously. The farmers agreed that the cows should be purchased by persons designated by the trustees. Usually experts from the state agricultural colleges were designated.

"The business men of Duluth followed the plan devised by the Ashland business men pretty generally. The Iron River Mutual Live Stock Association in the upper peninsula of Michigan is meeting with success in its efforts."

Rate Lower in North Dakota.

According to information made pubby the department of agriculture, the first plan has worked out in certain localities in North Dakota so well that the farmer has been able to borrow money on his personal note at 8 per cent at a time when the usual rate in his vicinity varied from 10 to 12 per cent.

"The security given by the farmers," Prof. Thompson says in discussing that plan," is not different from that ordinarily required. Those furnishing the funds also buy the live stock, usually under the advice of dairy specialists connected with the state or federal government. The stock is sold to the farmers at actual cost plus a certain percentage, say 2 per cent, to cover incidental expenses.

Lender Takes Farmer's Note.

"The lender takes in payment the farmer's personal note with or without indorsement, or with mortgage security on the stock purchased. The same general plan was carried out during the fall of 1912 with a group of farmers in southern Idaho. In that instance, three or four banks took up the work together, each agreeing to finance a carload of dairy stock.

"As a third example may be cited the work undertaken in a western Nevada community in the summer of 1913. Here the financial backers of a local creamery supplied the loans. The farmers gave indorsed paper together with mortgages on the stock purchased. The creamery withheld a part of the returns from milk and cream delivered."

Abe Martin

Another dandy good time t' be neutral is at th' breakfast table.

Some fellers seem t' have as much trouble findin' a wife t' suit 'em as they have findin' a good nickel cigar.

The Morning Mood.

William De Morgan.

Can anyone among us whose life is full of action, with Hope in his heart and Achievement on his horizon; whose pillow whispers at night afterthoughts of a fruitful day, and who on the day that follows can, without affectation, reproach the head that lies too long on it without having lost something precious that cannot be regained—can such a one conceive the meaning of blind or crippled life, that left Hope dead by the roadside long ago and dares not look ahead to see the barren land; whose pillow speaks no word about the past, but only welcomes hints about oblivion, and a question with the daylight—why rise? Why rise, indeed, and maybe miss a dream of a bygone day? Better lie still and thank God for the dream world!

THE RETURN OF TARZAN

BY EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

CHAPTER XIX.

The City of Gold.

The very night that Tarzan of the Apes became chief of the Waziri the woman he loved lay dying in a tiny boat two hundred miles west of him upon the Atlantic. As he danced among his naked fellow savages, the firelight gleaming against his great, rolling muscles, the personification of physical perfection and strength, the woman who loved him lay thin and emaciated in the last coma that precedes death by thirst and starvation.

The week following the induction of Tarzan into the kingship of the Waziri was occupied in escorting the Manyuema of the Arab raiders to the northern boundary of Waziri in accordance with the promise which Tarzan had made them. Before he left them he exacted a pledge from them that they would not lead any expedition against the Waziri in the future, nor was it a difficult promise to obtain. They had had sufficient experience with the fighting tactics of the new Waziri chief not to have the slightest desire to accompany another predatory force within the boundaries of his domain.

Almost immediately upon his return to the village Tarzan commenced making preparations for leading an expedition in search of the ruined city of gold which old Waziri had described to him. He selected 50 of the sturdiest warriors of his tribe, choosing only men who seemed anxious to accompany him on the arduous march and share the dangers of a new and hostile country.

The fabulous wealth of the fabled city had been almost constantly in his mind since Waziri had recounted the strange adventures of the former expedition which had stumbled upon the vast ruins by chance. The lure of adventure may have been quite as powerful a factor in urging Tarzan of the Apes to undertake the journey as the lure of gold, but the lure of gold was there, too, for he had learned among civilized man something of the miracles that may be wrought by the possessor of the magic yellow metal. What he would do with a golden fortune in the heart of savage Africa it had not occurred to him to consider—it would be enough to possess the power to work wonders, even though he never had an opportunity to employ it.

So, one glorious tropical morning, Waziro, chief of the Waziri, set out at the head of 50 clean-limbed ebon warriors in quest of adventure and of riches. They followed the course which old Waziri had described to Tarzan. For days they marched—up one river, across a low divide; down another river; up a third, until at the end of the 25th day they camped upon a mountainside, from the summit of which they hoped to catch their first view of the marvelous city of treasure.

Early the next morning they were climbing the admost perpendicular crags which formed the last, but greatest, natural barrier between them and their destination. It was nearly noon before Tarzan, who headed the thin line of climbing warriors, scrambled over the top of the last cliff and stood upon the little flat tableland of the mountaintop.

On either hand towered mighty peaks thousands of feet higher than the pass through which they were entering the forbidden valley, across which they had marched for many days, and at the opposite side the low range which marked the boundary of their own country.

But before him was the view that centered his attention. Here lay a desolate valley—a shallow, narrow valley dotted with stunted trees and covered with many great bowlders. And on the far side of the valley lay what appeared to be a mighty city, its great walls, its lofty spires, its turrets, minarets and domes showing red and yellow in the sunlight. Tarzan was yet too far away to note the marks of ruin—to him it appeared a wonderful city of magnificent beauty, and in imagination he peopled its broad avenues and its huge temples with a throng of happy, active people.

For an hour the little expedition rested upon the mountaintop, and then Tarzan led them down into the valley below. There was no trail, but the way was less arduous than the ascent of the opposite face of the mountain had been. Once in the valley, their progress was rapid, so that it was still light when they halted before the towering walls of the ancient city.

The outer wall was 50 feet in height where it had not fallen into ruin, but nowhere as far as they could see had more than ten or twenty feet of the upper courses fallen away. It was still a formidable defense. On several occasions Tarzan had thought that he discerned things moving behind the ruined portions of the wall near to them, as though creatures were watching them from behind the bulwarks of the ancient pile. And often he felt the sensation of unseen eyes upon him, but not once could he be sure that it was more than imagination.

That night they camped outside the city. Once, at midnight, they were awakened by a shrill scream from beyond the great wall. It was very high at first, descending gradually until it ended in a series of dismal moans. It had a strange effect upon the blacks, almost paralyzing them with terror while it lasted, and it was an hour before the camp settled down to sleep once more. In the morning the effects of it were still visible in the fearful sidelong glances that the Waziri continually cast at the massive and forbidding structure which loomed above them.

It required considerable encouragement and urging on Tarzan's part to prevent the blacks from abandoning the venture on the spot and hastening back across the valley toward the cliffs they had scaled the day before. But at length, by dint of commands, and threats that he would enter the city alone, they agreed to accompany him.

For fifteen minutes they marched along the face of the wall before they discovered a means of ingress. Then they came to a narrow cleft about twenty inches wide. Within, a flight of concrete steps, worn hollow by centuries of use, rose before them, to disappear at a sharp turning of the passage a few yards ahead.

Into this narrow alley Tarzan made

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The RETURN *of* TARZAN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

his way, turning his giant shoulders sideways that they might enter at all. Behind him trailed his black warriors. At the turn in the cleft the stairs ended, and the path was level; but it wound and twisted in a serpentine fashion, until suddenly at a sharp angle it debouched upon a narrow court, across which loomed an inner wall equally as high as the outer. This inner was was set with little round towers alternating along its entire summit with pointed monoliths. In places these had fallen, and the wall was ruined, but it was in a much better state of preservation than the outer wall.

Another narrow passage led through this wall, and at its end Tarzan and his warriors found themselves in a broad avenue, on the opposite side of which crumbling edifices of hewn granite loomed dark and forbidding. Upon the crumbled debris along the face of the building trees had grown, and vines wound in and out of the hollow, staring windows; but the building directly opposite them seemed less overgrown than the others, and in a much better state of preservation. It was a massive pile, surmounted by an eronmous dome. At either side of its great entrance stood rows of tall pillars, each capped by a huge, grotesque bird carved from the solid rock of the monoliths.

As the ape-man and his companions stood gazing in varying degrees of wonderment at this ancient city in the midst of savage Africa, several of them became aware of movement within the structure at which they were looking. Dim, shadowy shapes appeared to be moving about in the semidarkness of the interior. There was nothing tangible that the eye could grasp—only an uncanny suggestion of life where it seemed that there should be no life, for living things seemed out of place in this weird, dead city of the long-dead past.

Tarzan recalled something that he had read in the library at Paris of a lost race of white men that native legend described as living in the heart of Africa. He wondered if he were not looking upon the ruins of the civilization that this strange people had wrought amid the savage surroundings of their strange and savage home. Could it be possible that even now a remnant of that lost race inhabited the ruined grandeur that had once been their progenitors? Again he became conscious of a stealthy movement within the great temple before him.

Come!" he said, to his Waziri. "Let us have a look at what lies behind those ruined walls."

His men were loath to follow him, but when they saw that he was bravely entering the frowning portal they trailed a few paces behind in a huddled group that seemed the personification of nervous terror. A single shriek such as they had heard the night before would have been sufficient to have sent them all racing madly for the narrow cleft that led through the great walls to the outer world.

As Tarzan entered the building he was distinctly aware of many eyes upon him. There was a rustling in the shadows of a nearby corridor, and he could have sworn that he saw a human hand withdrawn from an embrasure that opened above him into the domelike rotunda in which he found himself.

The floor of the chamber was of concrete, the walls of smooth granite, upon which strange figures of men and beasts were carved. In places tablets of yellow metal had been set in the solid masonry of the walls.

When he approached closer to one of these tablets he saw that it was of gold, and bore many hieroglyphics. Beyond this first chamber there were others, and back of them the building branched out into enormous wings. Tarzan passed through several of these chambers, finding many evidences of the fabulous wealth of the original builders. In one room were seven pillars of solid gold, and in another the floor itself was of the precious metal. And all the while that he explored, his blacks huddled close together at his back, and strange shapes hovered upon either hand and before them and behind, yet never close enough that any might say that they were not alone.

The strain, however, was telling upon the nerves of the Waziri. They begged Tarzan to return to the sunlight. They said that no good could come of such an expedition, for the ruins were haunted by the spirits of the dead who had once inhabited them.

"They are watching us, O king," whispered Busuli. "They are waiting until they have led us into the innermost recesses of their stronghold, and then they will fall upon us and tear us to pieces with their teeth. That is the way with spirits. My mother's uncle, who is a great witch doctor, has told me all about it many times."

Tarzan laughed. "Run back into the sunlight, my children," he said. "I will join you when I have searched this old ruin from top to bottom, and found the gold, or found that there is none. At least we may take the tablets from the walls, though the pillars are too heavy for us to handle; but there should be great storerooms filled with gold—gold that we can carry away upon our backs with ease. Run on now, out into the fresh air where you may breathe easier."

Some of the warriors started to obey their chief with alacrity, but Busuli and several others hesitated to leave him—hesitated between love and loyalty for their king, and superstitious fear of the unknown. And then, quite unexpectedly, that occurred which decided the question without the necessity for further discussion. Out of the silence of the ruined temple there rang, close to their ears, the same hideous shriek they had heard the previous night, and with horrified cries the black warriors turned and fled through the empty halls of the age-old edifice.

Behind them stood Tarzan of the Apes where they had left him, a grim smile upon his lips—waiting for the enemy he fully expected was about to pounce upon him. But again silence reigned, except for the faint suggestion of the sound of naked feet moving stealthily in nearby places.

Then Tarzan wheeled and passed on into the depths of the temple. From room to room he went, until he came to one at which a rude, barred door still stood, and as he put his shoulder against it to push it in, again the shriek of warning rang out almost beside him. It was evident that he was being warned to refrain from desecrating this particular room. Or could it be that within lay the secret to the treasure stores?

At any rate, the very fact that the strange, invisible guardians of this weird place had some reason for wishing him not to enter this particular chamber was sufficient to treble Tarzan's desire to do so, and though the shrieking was repeated continuously, he kept his shoulder to the door until it gave before his giant strength to swing open upon creaking wooden hinges.

Within all was black as the tomb. There was no window to let in the faintest ray of light, and as the corridor upon which it opened was itself in semi-darkness, even the open door shed no relieving rays within. Feeling before him upon the floor with the butt of his spear, Tarzan entered the Stygian gloom. Suddenly the door behind him closed, and at the same time hands clutched him from every direction out of the darkness.

The ape-man fought with all the savage fury of self-preservation backed by the herculean strength that was his. But though he felt his blows land, and his teeth sink into soft flesh, there seemed always two new hands to take the place of those that he fought off. At last they dragged him down, and slowly, very slowly, they overcame him by the mere weight of their numbers. And then they bound him—his hands behind his back and his feet trussed up to meet them.

He had heard no sound except the heavy breathing of his antagonists, and the noise of the battle. He knew not what manner of creatures had captured him, but that they were human seemed evident from the fact that they had bound him.

Presently they lifted him from the floor, and half dragged, half pushing him, they brought him out of the black chamber through another doorway into an inner courtyard of the temple. Here he saw his captors. There must have been a hundred of them—short, stocky men, with great beards that covered their faces and fell upon their hairy breasts.

The thick, matted hair upon their heads grew low over their receding brows, and hung about their shoulders and their backs. Their crooked legs were short and heavy, their arms long and muscular. About their loins they wore the skins of leopards and of lions, and great necklaces of the claws of the same animals depended upon their breasts. Massive circlets of virgin gold adorned their arms and legs. For weapons they carried heavy, knotted bludgeons, and in the belts that confined their single garments each had a long, wicked-looking knife.

But the feature of them that made the most startling impression upon their prisoner was their white skins—neither in color nor feature was there a trace of the negroid about them. Yet, with their receding foreheads, wicked little close-set eyes, and yellow fangs, they were far from prepossessing in appearance.

During the fight within the dark chamber, and while they had been dragging Tarzan to the inner court, no word had been spoken, but now several of them exchanged grunting, monosyllabic conversation in a language unfamiliar to the ape-man, and presently they left him lying upon the concrete floor while they trooped off on their short legs into another part of the temple beyond the court.

As Tarzan lay there upon his back he saw that the temple entirely surrounded the little inclosure, and that on all sides its lofty walls rose high above him. At the top a little patch of blue sky was visible, and, in one direction, through an embrasure, he could see foliage, but whether it was beyond or within the temple he did not know.

About the court, from the ground to the top of the temple, were series of open galleries, and now and then the captive caught glimpses of bright eyes gleaming from beneath masses of tumbling hair, peering down upon him from above.

The ape-man gently tested the strength of the bonds that held him, and while he could not be sure, it seemed that they were of insufficient strength to withstand the strain of his mighty muscles when the time came to make a break for freedom; but he did not dare to put them to the crucial test until darkness had fallen, or he felt that no spying eyes were upon him.

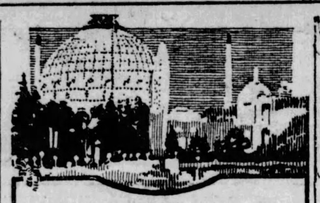
He had lain within the court for several hours before the first rays of sunlight penetrated the vertical shaft; almost simultaneously he heard the pattering of bare feet in the corridors about him, and a moment later saw the galleries above fill with crafty faces as a score or more entered the courtyard with him.

For a moment every eye was bent upon the noonday sun, and then in unison the people in the galleries and those in the court below took up the refrain of a low, weird chant. Presently those about Tarzan began to dance to the cadence of their solemn song. They circled him slowly, resembling in their manner of dancing a number of clumsy, shuffling bears; but as yet they did not look at him, keeping their little eyes fixed upon the sun.

For ten minutes or more they kept up their monotonous chant and steps, and then suddenly, and in perfect unison, they turned toward their victim with upraised bludgeons and emitting fearful howls, the while they contorted their features into the most diabolical expressions, they rushed upon him.

At the same instant a female figure dashed into the midst of the bloodthirsty horde, and, with a bludgeon similar to their own, except that it was wrought from gold, beat back the advancing men.

To Be Continued.



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GOOD RESULTS IN WOOL GROWING

The wool grower has under the present system no way of ascertaining whether or not the manufacturer is satisfied with his product. In consequence improper methods of preparing the wool for shipment cost him from 1 to 3 cents a pound, for the manufacturer is frequently put to an extra expense, against which, of course, he protects himself by lowering the price to the grower. The grower does not often sell direct to the manufacturer, does not thoroughly understand the various processes through which the wool passes after leaving his hands, and remains ignorant therefore of the need for improvement in his methods.

If American growers were in a position to understand a little better the needs of the manufacturer and the reasons for his preference for properly graded and packed fleeces, they would unquestionably be much more willing to alter their methods. The bulletin of the Department of Agriculture already mentioned gives in considerable detail much information on these points. It also suggests 15 rules for the wool grower which, it is said, no one can afford to neglect if he is at all solicitous of the reputation of his clip. These rules are:

1—Adhere to a settled policy of breeding the type of sheep suitable to the locality.

2—Sack lambs,' ewes,' wethers,' and all buck, or very oily fleeces separately. If the bucks or part of the ewes or wethers have wool of widely different kind from the remander of the flock, shear such separately and put the wool in separate sacks so marked.

3—Shear all black sheep at one time, preferably last, and put the wool in separate sacks.

4—Remove and sack separately all tags, and then allow no tag discount upon the clip as a whole.

5—Have slatted floors in the holding pens.

6—Use a smooth, light, and hard glazed (preferably paper) twine.

7—Securely knot the string on each fleece.

8—Turn sacks wrong side out and shake well before filling.

9—Keep wool dry at all times.

10—Make the brands on the sheep as small as possible and use a branding material that will scour out.

11—Know the grade and value of your wool and price it accordingly.

12—Do not sweat sheep excessively before shearing.

13—Keep the corral sweepings out of the wool.

14—Do not sell the wool before it is grown.

15—When all these rules are followed place your personal brand or your name upon the bags or bales.

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MAKE sure you, too, share these choicest offers.—A notable money-saving event, typical of "Standard" value-giving. But, Madam, these are only a few of the many equally splendid bargains shown in the new **FREE**

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Wool-Mixed Suits
Good bargains at $7.00: Special.... **$3.98**

NTT398M—**The famous "Standard" clothing bargains** are unequalled and this is one of our **biggest** bargains. The season's last-minute purchase, so very good that we offer it here for special attention. Splendidly made suits, of good quality, medium weight **Wool-Mixed Cheviot** in neat, dark gray or brown patterns. A slight cotton mixture in the cloth makes it wear-resisting. Dependably tailored throughout, with the carefully-worked, shape-retaining features embodied in high-priced garments. 3-button sack coat, correct, high-cut vest and stylish trousers, which can be worn with cuff or straight bottoms. For men and young men, *sizes 34 to 44 chest.* A bargain at $7.00 special, postpaid in the U. S. **$3.98**

Stunning entirely new Striped Voile Dress $1.79

2NDD179M—A lovely, delightfully dainty dress. Made of beautiful, serviceable quality **Striped Voile** in stylish black-and-white, blue-and-white or lavender-and-white stripes. Bodice displays an odd vest and a smart arrangement of matched silk messaline pipings, bandings and buttons; a pretty, white organdie "roll" collar, embroidered neatly, completes the tasteful effect. Gracefully wide skirt with stylish yoke and black velvet ribbon belt and sash. Front closing. *(Women's sizes 34 to 44 Bust; Misses' 14 to 18 yrs.)* Our "half price" postpaid in the U.S. **1.79**

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3NT298—Every fellow will be glad to have this splendid outfit. All 6 pieces at the usual cost of only the suit; and besides, a ball and fine base-ball glove is given **FREE** with each outfit. Here's really wonderful value. Consists of a stylish, strongly sewed Norfolk suit of serviceable, dark gray or brown-mixed **Cheviot;** an extra pair of full-cut, durable pants, a good, washable blouse, a pair of serviceable black bicycle-rib stockings, cap and windsor tie. *(Sizes 6 to 16 yrs.)* **$2.98** The 6-piece outfit with ball and glove **FREE** and postpaid in the U. S.

Little Fellows' 4 piece combination 59c

N4Y59—Striking money-saving opportunity. A smart, becoming combination every little fellow should have this summer. Very popular and a good $1.00 value, yet our price for all 4 pieces is only **59c.** The cute little 2-piece Dutch suit is of blue or tan **Striped Drill** with one pair of matched pants and one pair of plain color pants; plain color cap and trimmings on blouse. Splendid, serviceable outfit for ages 3 to 8 years. All 4 pieces, postpaid in the U. S. **59c**

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to our readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers:

I have an orange tree that I wish to bud. Will someone please tell me the best time of year to do this?—R., Sterling Station, N. Y.

Will some reader kindly tell what to do for a pig that has rheumatism in its legs? It is a mule foot and weighs about 75 pounds. It was fed on milk, middlings and corn and am now feeding sour milk and some apples—H., East Randolph, N. Y.

Growing Speltz.

Speltz or emmer is only another of the European grains introduced into this country. Speltz in appearance seems to be a cross between wheat and barley. It produces fair crops upon what the average farmer would term poor soil, anywhere from forty to sixty bushels per acre.

Speltz has been grown for centuries in Russia around the Caspian sea. It has a two-fold value in that it is both a grain and forage plant. In threshing it is treated the same as barley. The husk adheres to the grain and the grain is either ground or fed whole to the stock.

Speltz can be sown either in the spring or fall and has valuable drought resisting qualities all its own. The soil is first thoroughly prepared then the grain drilled or broadcasted in at the rate of about seven or eight pecks per acre.

Speltz is one of those crops not grown on the average farm which should be given a tryout. It is by trying out new things of this order that we are enabled to learn and profit.

Feeding Potatoes.

The United States department of agriculture is directing the attention of farmers to the value of potatoes as feed for live stock. There was a large crop last year and the price was low so that the supply on hand is such that some disposition must be made of the surplus potatoes to keep them from rotting. The department points out that the tubers may be used for feeding cows, horses, sheep and pigs, but that they are best adapted for pigs. To secure the best results with swine, however, the potatoes should first be cooked and then made into a thick mush with corn meal or other grain. If skim milk is added, the value of the feed is much increased.

In feeding potatoes to dairy cows from one-half peck to one peck should be fed to start with. They should be given raw and should be run through a root cutter, to prevent choking the cows. An excessive feed of potatoes to a dairy cow is liable to cause scours, but as much as one-half bushel per cow per day has been fed without bad results. In addition to the nutrients contained, potatoes give succulence to a ration, a factor of importance in feeding dairy cows.

Oats and Peas for Hay.

The raising of oat and pea hay as a substitute for clover hay has attracted considerable attention during the past few years, and especially in those seasons when the clover crop is short.

A combination of oats and field peas makes a most excellent forage crop for all kinds of stock. In many instances oats are grown alone for hay and are excellent for this purpose, but field peas are leguminous plants and contain a much larger per cent of protein than oats, consequently, if peas are mixed with oats, the crop is more nearly a substitute for clover hay. If peas are sown alone they are inclined to lodge and they are difficult to harvest, but when mixed with oats in equal proportion and sown at the rate of about two and one-half bushels per acre, the oats will help hold the pea vines up and keep them from lodging, and the crop can be cut with a common mowing machine the same as any grass crop with as little expense. It should be cured in the same way as grass.

Many people make the mistake of delaying the cutting of this crop until it is too ripe, to get its greatest feeding value as hay. It ought to be cut when the oats are in the milk stage before any berry has formed at all, and when the pea pods have just nicely formed, before they commence to fill very much. If the cutting is delayed much longer the food nutriment of the plants will be concentrated in the grain, and the straw will not be as palatable nor as digestible as it would be if it were cut earlier. If this crop is cut at the proper time and properly cured, it will be found a very good substitute for clover hay, and with a rich soil and a favorable year one may expect to get a good crop. Best results will be secured if a variety of oats with a good stiff straw is selected. After the ground has been well pulverized to a good depth, sow the seed with a grain drill, taking pains to drill the peas and oats in as deeply as possible.

IN A SHADOW

Tea Drinker Feared Paralysis.

Steady use of either tea or coffee often produces alarming symptoms, as the poison (caffeine) contained in these beverages acts with more potency in some persons than in others.

"I was never a coffee drinker," writes an Ill. woman, "but a tea drinker. I was very nervous, had frequent spells of sick headache and heart trouble, and was subject at times to severe attacks of bilious colic.

"No end of sleepless nights—would have spells at night when my right side would get numb and tingle like a thousand needles were pricking my flesh. At times I could hardly put my tongue out of my mouth and my right eye and ear were affected.

"The doctors told me to quit using tea, but I thought I could not live without it—that it was my only stay. I had been a tea drinker for twenty-five years, was under the doctor's care for fifteen.

"About six months ago I finally quit tea and commenced to drink Postum.

"I have never had one spell of sick headaches since and only one light attack of bilious colic. Have quit having those numb spells at night, sleep well and my heart is getting stronger all the time."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

THE DAIRY

Garget.

Under the name of garget, or caked udder, quite a number of diseases of the milk glands are known. Whatever their causes, they constitute an inflamed condition of the gland substance or true udder. They differ in degree and pain and in consequences. In no disease does the temperature rise so high or so quickly.

All sorts of causes have been assigned, but most cases of garget are due to the invasion of septic organism through the teat, the orifice of which when relaxed after milking is as big to a disease germ as a barn door is to a man. Of course, you cannot disregard the fact that kicks and blows and chills and overheating and stings and thorns and other forms of injury produce garget, but in the absence of all those causes you meet with many cases of disease, and where it once gets into a dairy, first one cow and then another will get it; not necessarily next door neighbors, but the most susceptible to the germs carried on the milker's hands or clothes from the cow that first gets the malady. The irregularity of the attacks and the uncertain intervals have disarmed the farmer's suspicions of infection.

Then there are ordinary dirt germs, septic enough, which have opportunity of entering the relaxed teat when the cow is lying down in the dirt. This is a milder form of garget.

Separate the cow from the herd. Place her under the charge of a man who has no doings whatever with the milking cows. Do not supply any strong liniments. The most useful one you can use is camphorated oil. The real remedy consists in injecting a disinfectant that will kill septic germs and do no harm to the highly sensitive gland structure of the udder. For this purpose, a dram of chinosol, dissolved in a gill of water, and mixed with six drams of glycerine, answers the purpose.

Sometimes the poison is so virulent or the case so neglected that a quarter forms matter, and even dies. If a serious abcess forms, that quarter is seldom much used again. If it turns a dark blue or black color it means to die. Then a line of demarcation appears, and it is only a matter of time for the quarter to slough out, leaving a yawning chasm which surprises the novice by the rapidity with which it heals. Some men will keep a cow with three quarters, and tell you that she gives as much milk as when she had four quarters—but buyers are not so easily convinced. She may be worth while keeping on for a variety of reasons, such as the perpetuation of the strain. There is no special danger of losing another quarter, as the quarters are like watertight compartments, and a cow may be giving good milk from the other quarters although passing pus and all sorts of abominable matter from the suffering member. There is no means by which the cowkeeper can tell a lump in udder caused by a blow or infection from tuberculosis. It can be ascertained by microscopic examination of milk, this requires special teaching and apparatus.

LIVE STOCK

Wintering the Colt.

Keep the colt in a thrifty, growing condition every day during its first winter. Feed liberally; it is costly economy to stunt the colt for lack of feed. Growth must be continuous from birth to maturity if the possibilities of the young horse are to be fully developed. The colt that is allowed to get poor and hidebound in winter becomes stunted to such an extent that it requires half of the summer on good pasture to round out and start to grow again. It has been reduced in flesh and weakened in vitality that it may never regain the loss, hence it grows up to be an undersized and weak animal.

Plenty of bone and muscle building feed is what the colt requires, and he will now consume large quantities of good clover hay and oats if they are put before him. Bright, clean timothy in small quantities is good for colts, but good clover or alfalfa are to be preferred, because they are richer in protein and are more easily masticated and digested. The young animal may be given all the hay he will eat without gorging himself.

Oats and bran mixed, with a small amount of corn, make the best grain ration for growing colts. Oats should constitute the main part of the ration; all horsemen agree that this is the premier grain feed for horses of all ages. When the colt is thin-coated and inclined to suffer from the cold, more corn and bran are needed in the ration than otherwise. All grain should be ground, or at least shelled; the teeth of the young colt are not strong enough to eat much ear corn. The size of the ration always depends upon the size and condition of the colt. But it may be said that when the young animal is getting the proper amount of exercise he may be given at regular meals about all he will eat up clean. Towards spring, when the time for shedding the coat approaches, add a little oil meal to the colt's bran; this will hasten the shedding process materially.

Some people would add to the list of feeds given the colt some tonics and condition powders. But good care, good feed and water is about all the medicine that the young animal needs. One can regulate the bowels with feed, and that is usually enough doctoring. If the bowels are loose, straw and light ground feeds are generally good. If they are bound up, oil meal will move them.

The colt should be allowed all the pure water he wants. Icy water is not good, as he will not drink a sufficient quantity for the needs of his body, but it is not necessary to heat the water. Pump a fresh supply just before he is led to the tank, then he will get it at the temperature at which it comes from the well. Water half an hour before feeding. Keep a piece of rock salt in each stall or else give a pinch of common salt in the grain feed two or three times a week.

Care of Orphan Colt.

Replying to an inquiry regarding the care of an orphan colt, the Ohio Farmer has the following to say:

The first treatment of the orphan colt depends upon whether or not the colt is able to get the colostrum or first milk from the mare. This first milk acts as a purgative for the contents which have collected in the digestive tract during fetal life and unless it is taken by the colt, something else must be given in place of it. A tablespoonful of castor oil and two of olive oil, or one or two ounces of the latter alone, make good laxatives for use at first to start the actions of the digestive tract in the proper manner. Sometimes it may be of benefit to use a glycerine suppository, or an ounce or two of olive oil may be injected into the rectum to aid the cleaning process. Such treatment may sometimes be necessary with the colt that gets the colostrum milk.

After action of the bowels has been started in the manner indicated above, the colt is ready for feed. If possible, the milk from a cow which has recently freshened should be used for the orphan colt. Cow's milk should be thinned by adding one-fourth its volume of boiled water and teaspoonful of sugar to a quart of milk, in order to make the milk more nearly the natural constituency of mare's milk. For the first few days the colt should be fed every two hours, and given but small quantities of milk, which of course should be at blood temperature. After the colt is a few weeks old a pulp made by boiling peas or beans and linseed meal may be added to the ration. Feed grain just as soon as the colt will take it—usually at the age of 10 or 12 weeks. It is usually best to wean the orphan colt as soon as possible—four or five months.

An oportunity for plenty of exercise must be provided at all times, and it is a good plan to allow the colt to run with other colts or with the horses for this encourages the youngster to take plenty of exercise. Exercise is doubly important with the hand-raised colt, for it is one of the best means of preventig scours and other digestive troubles.

POULTRY

Culling Chicks.

Culling should begin when the chicks are 10 days or two weeks old. At this age it is possible to distinguish the strong from the weak chicks. A weak chick is more liale to contract disease, and thus spread contagion to the entire flock.

All crippled and misshapen chicks should be killed immediately after incubation. Worrying along with these is a useless as well as a hazarduous undertaking. The weak, slow-growing chicks should be penned by themselves and marketed as soon as they attain broiler size.

The Turkey Crop.

The turkey needs plenty of fresh air and must be housed in a coop which is well ventilated, dry, and free from draughts. On the general farm the turkey can be made a profitable sideline if the birds are given plenty of range and fed regularly enough to bring them up to the house on stated occasions.

We have found that the White Holland turkey is a good breed for the average sized farm, as these birds do not seem to roam as great distances from home as the Bronze and other standard breeds of turkeys. Even with the White Holland there is danger that they will trespass on neighbors' farms and cause rtouble. The only way of partially avoiding this difficulty is to feed the birds in the home pen and encourage them to stay near home.

In raising turkeys they seem to do best if allowed to select their own nests. A turkey hen will cover from twelve to fifteen eggs. When a nest is found in the fields or orchards it cannot be disturbed though some protection may be afforded it by not cultivating within three or four feet of the eggs. A rank growth of weeds will soon spring up and assist in hiding the mother bird from possible enemies.

The turkey crop is not a dangerous speculation on a small scale, as the birds will graze all summer and require very little grain. The large number of bugs caught in the fields, plus the opportunity of getting plenty of seeds and grit, enables the turkey to balance its own rations. In the winter the turkey mortality increases as well as the expense of keeping the birds in good condition. As the market season around Thanksgiving is the right time to clean up the flock there is no great expense in keeping the breeding stock over winter A large part of the success in raising turkeys consists in getting successful hatches in the spring and then cleaning up the largest part of the flock before winter. By this method of raising and marketing turkeys as a sideline not much money is risked and there is a chance of cleaning up quite a substantial sum in the fall when the turkey is in demand.

Keeping Chicks Warm.

In removing chicks from the incubator to the brooder great care must be taken to prevent them from being chilled. This can be accomplished by placing them in a basket and covering them with a woolen cloth laid lightly over the chicks or with burlap or cotton cloth laid over the basket. A shallow wooden box having a muslin cover makes a very convenient chick carrier. The main thing to do is to prevent chilling. Care should be taken to have the temperature of the brooder about the same as that of the incubator, that is, at 98 degrees to 100 degrees F. under the hover. The temperature should be lowered about 5 degrees per week until during the fourth week it is running at 85 degrees. If very high temperatures are maintained for long periods it lowers the vitality of the brood and many deaths are sure to result. Marked downward variations are equally objectionble. If the hover is kept too cool the chicks will crowd together and much injury is sure to follow. Be careful not to allow the direct rays of the sun to fall on the hover of the brooder. This causes great variations in temperature and, besides, all the chicks are apt to try to crowd to the one spot.

THE ORCHARD

Pruning the Trees.

Heavy top pruning increases the woody growth of trees. It may invigorate weak trees. It tends to lessen fruit production or even check it altogether. It induces the production of water sprouts which are practically parasites as far as the welfare of the tree is concerned.

Prune weak trees relatively heavier than strong growing ones. Prune every year, removing small amounts of wood rather than removing the same aggregate at long intervals. Remove water sprouts as fast as they appear.

Root pruning lessens wood production and is sometimes practiced in case of a tree which refuses to bear fruit. The scientific principle involved is that vegetative growth is checked and as is the tendency in all growing things fruit is produced as a mature stage of growth is reached. Root pruning long continued is likely to permanently weaken the tree.

Pruning during dormant season tends to wood production and during the growing season to fruit production. This does not mean, however, that summer pruning is advisable for it is exhausting and if continued reduces the vigor of the tree. It should be resorted to only under special conditions. Winter pruning, if properly practiced, is not objectionable from the standpoint of fruit production.

Trees properly pruned from planting time to fruit bearing need comparatively little pruning thereafter. This practice also gives better formed trees and better results than if the young trees are neglected, necessitating later the removal of large branches.

Cactus in Spray Mixture.

If sliced prickly pears or other cactus are added to the water used for spraying plants and trees, the mixture will stick much better and be effective much longer. The cactus should be added before the zinc arsenate or paris green or lime are put in. Lead arsenate does not make a satisfactory combination with the cactus solution. It is a habit of the Mexicans to mix cactus with white wash in order to make it stick better.

First burn off the cactus spines, then slice the cactus and soak it over night. Use 15 pounds spiny cactus to 15 gallons water. This proved better than whale oil soap, because heavy dews frequently will wash the poison away. The stocky qualities of the cactus prevent this.

Cactus solution tends to ferment easily. To keep it on hand for any length of time, add one pound dissolved copper sulphate to each 28 gallons cactus water, or one-fourth pound salicylic acid to 56 gallons liquid, or one-fourth pound sodium benzoate dissolved in alcohol to each 50 gallons of water.

THE GARDEN

Pruning Tomatoes.

It is customary in the south to prune the tomato plants and tie them to stakes. Soon after the plants are set out a stake made from a sapling, a mill edging or a one-by-one inch strip, four or five feet long, is driven down near each plant and the stem is tied to it. The plant is pruned to one or two main stems, and all the shoots that grow in the axils of the leaves are pinched out. These shoots should not be allowed to get too large as they take the nourishment away from the main stems. Use a soft twine for tying the plants to the stakes and have it loose about the stem, so as not to interfere with the development of the plant. A good plan is to loop the string around the stake and tie it around the plant under a leaf stem. Go over the field once every week or ten days to pinch out the shoots and keep the plants tied up to the stakes.

The staking and pruning will expose the fruit to the air and sunshine and cause it to ripen more evenly than if left on the ground. The fruit will also be earlier and more uniform in size but the crop will probably not be any larger. The tomatoes can be cultivated to better advantage when trained to stakes or trellises of any kind.

Spray for Potatoes.

Lime-sulphur does not make a satisfactory spray solution for potatoes and it should not be used for that purpose. Bordeaux mixture is still the standard spray for treating potatoes for blight and rot. This conclusion has been reached by the New York experiment station after a three-year investigation of the two solutions. It was found that the lime-sulphur was harmful rather than beneficial because it dwarfed the plants and aggravated tip-burn, causing the plants to die ten days or two weeks earlier than those unsprayed and for that reason materially decreased the yield of tubers.

The station authorities say: "It seems certain that lime-sulphur should not be used as a potato spray, while on the other hand it pays to spray potatoes every season with bordeaux mixture, because bordeaux prevents tip-burn, prolongs the life of the plants and increases the yield in dry seasons, while in wet seasons the protection against late blight with its resulting tuber rot, may result in marked gains. Potato growers should not omit the spraying of potatoes with bordeaux mixture."

Safety First—Triumph, Nancy Hall and Porto Rico Yam potato plants, also tomato plants for $2 per 1,000; cabbage plants, 75 cents per 1,000. J. W. Staf, Waldo, Fla.

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ARMY IS BUSY ON COAST DEFENSES

U. S. Will Erect Fortresses at Cape Henry and East of Sandy Hook.

Washington, April 30.—President Wilson is in accord with Secretary of War Garrison on the need of immediate preparation of a proper military policy, which the secretary outlined in a letter to General Macomb, president of the army war college.

Erect Great Fortress.

This statement was made today by competent authority. The first result of the new policy will be the erection of a great fortress at Cape Henry, armed with 16-inch guns, the land for which has been acquired.

The second will be the erection of a similar fortress east of Sandy Hook. Notwithstanding the denial of some officials, this fortress probably will be on Rockaway beach. Sandy Hook fortifications are sufficient, experts say, for the channel entrance to the east of it, but it will require a fortress with long range guns to command the deep sea stretches to the southeast of Rockaway beach.

Nine out of every ten officers, including those who will have the mapping out of the policy to be submitted to Secretary Garrison for final action, are aware of the supreme importance of fortifying the entrance to Chesapeake bay between Cape Charles and Cape Henry.

Outposts Are Next.

After Washington and New York, attention will be given to Panama, Hawaii and Manila. The work at Manila has been planned. The fortress at El Fraile Island there is to be protected by 14-inch guns in steel turrets. This is the first time the United States has adopted the turret protection for any of its guns.

The 16-inch guns for Cape Henry and New York will be equipped with disappearing gun carriages. Officials say it is useless to suggest to congress steel turrets for all 16-inch guns, on account of the enormous cost of steel armament necessary and, besides, the disappearing gun carriage is thought to be safe and practicable for such weapons.

The new policy will cover "preparedness at all times" on the issues of sufficient field artillery, rifles, ammunition, reserve powder, and the ways and means of bringing into existence a large army in an emergency.

Of the 1,292 field guns, which experts thought the United States should have, 860 are built and building. This leaves 432 guns on which work is yet to be done, but which will be manufactured as soon as the capacity of the manufacturers will permit.

The experts demanded there should be 1,700,000 rounds of ammunition for the field artillery. Only 600,000 rounds have been completed, leaving about 1,000,000 rounds to be provided for.

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Use Resinol Soap to clear a bad complexion.

AND WHITE SUITS FOR NAVY MUST GO, TOO

Surgeon Thinks They Are Good Target for Enemy.

Washington, May 3.—Surgeon J. C. Pryor, of the navy, who is already on record as favoring the banishment of lanyards, balloon trousers and other habiliments which make the American sailors' garb distinctive, has now submitted a report recommending that the wearing of white clothing by naval forces be abandoned.

While admitting that white clothing has some advantages, Surgeon Pryor thinks it affords the enemy a target easily distinguishable and in addition, is impracticable, because so easily soiled. To escape snipers at Vera Cruz last year, he says, the American naval forces in many instances, colored their white uniforms with improvised dyes, coffees and even mud. Surgeon Pryor believes khaki, olive drab or slate colored material would make more practical uniforms.

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BRYAN TO HELP MAKE OHIO DRY

Cabinet Member Says He is to Campaign in State as Temperance Speaker.

Washington, April 30.—In connection with the action of the Anti-Saloon league meeting at Toledo Tuesday, attended by 100 delegates, at which it was voted to extend an invitation to Secretary Bryan to participate in the campaign to make Ohio dry, the head of the Wilson cabinet last night said:

"As has been announced I expect to go to Ohio to help in the fight for prohibition. I have seen nothing of the invitation referred to, but as has been stated I do expect to go to Ohio if I possibly can get time, and I expect to find the time. I do not know just when I can go nor how long I can stay, but I am planning to put myself at the disposal of the leaders of the temperance organization. I shall do everything within my power to help place Ohio in the dry column."

Secretary Bryan proposes to conduct a rather unusual campaign when he enters Ohio. He will do more than ask his hearers to vote to abolish the saloon. He will urge them to take a seat with him on the water wagon so securely they will never touch intoxicating liquors. The cabinet officer will take with him into Ohio a trunk full of total abstinence pledges. The secretary will agree to sign jointly with every Ohioan who is ready to subscribe to the pledge.

Secretary Bryan says he already has signed more than 25,000 of these joint pledges in every state in the union. Recently he signed the pledge jointly with more than 11,000 citizens of Philadelphia. He is to renew his joint pledge signing campaign at two temperance rallies in New York city tomorrow night. He hopes, he says, to break the Philadelphia joint pledge signing record.

The pledge Secretary Bryan will ask Ohio voters to sign with him is exceedingly brief. It simply declares that the signers thereafter will "abstain at all times from drinking intoxicating liquors of any kind for beverage purposes."

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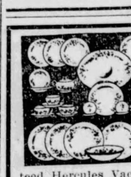

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SEE WILSON AS ONLY CANDIDATE

Party Leaders Declare He Will Be Renominted Without Opposition.

Washington, April 29.—The last vestige of doubt concerning the course of President Wilson with respect to the 1916 presidential campaign has been removed. Following a White House call by Representative John J. Fitzgerald, one of the powers of the Democratic organization in New York state, and A. Mitchell Palmer, national committeeman from Pennsylvania, and leader of the Democratic organization in that state, this joint statement was issued:

"President Wilson will be renominated by the Democratic national convention next year. He will be unopposed, and his nomination will be unanimous."

This statement is doubly important because of the understanding it was made with the full knowledge of the president.

During the past two months Palmer has spent most of his time at the headquarters of the Democratic national committee here and has been in communication with leading Democrats from all parts of the country. As a result of what he has learned, he has reached the conclusion that President Wilson will have an absolutely clear field in the convention.

The further statement was made today that formal announcement of the Wilson candidacy would be forthcoming at the "proper time." Mr. Palmer declined to make public the letter President Wilson wrote him respecting the platform plank on one term.

This letter, it is believed here, will be given to the public before the presidential primaries to show the position of President Wilson on the one-term plank. It has always been understood that Mr. Wilson declared that the declaration merely represented the party's position in congress on the subject and committed congress to such action.

U. S. 14-INCH GUNS LEAD THE WORLD

Daniels Holds Their Power Greater Than British 15-Inch Naval Monsters.

Washington, May 3.—Critics who claim the American navy's 14-inch rifles are inferior to the 15-inch type mounted on the great British battleship Queen Elizabeth, were answered in a statement issued last night by Secretary Daniels, declaring that the bureau of ordnance has developed a 14-inch gun "that will shoot farther, shoot straighter, and hit harder than any gun now in use or known to be designed by a foreign country."

U. S. Ship Carries More Guns.

While conceding that the Queen Elizabeth's guns throw a larger shell, Mr. Daniels points out that it carries only eight of the 15-inch rifles, compared with a main battery of 12 14-inch weapons on the United States battleship Pennsylvania.

"The 14-inch guns of the Pennsylvania," the statement says, "will get through the maximum armor afloat at a range of 12,000 yards. The British 15-inch guns will do little more than that. The American 14-inch guns will range a little farther than the British 15-inch.

Builds 16-Inch Giants.

"The navy department has built and proved a 16-inch gun superior to both the 15-inch and 14-inch, so far as penetration of armor at fighting range is concerned, but if the gun were adopted the United States would have to make a sacrifice in number of guns on each dreadnaught.

"Counting volume of fire and probability of hitting, we see that at battle range the number of blows delivered by the Pennsylvania in a given time will exceed those given by the Queen Elizabeth by 70 per cent."

GARRISON BEGINS DEFENSE PLANS

Calls on War College and Other Chiefs to Help Prepare Outline.

Washington, April 29.—Secretary of War Garrison has set in motion his scheme to have a scientific plan for land defenses within the United States worked out for the consideration of the next congress.

The secretary addressed a letter to Gen. Macomb, president of the army war college, outlining his ideas on the subject and calling for co-operation between the war college and the various chiefs of divisions who really act as confidential advisers to the secretary.

These experts are expected to prepare a plan for an increase of the army, the training of the "citizenry in arms," proposed by President Wilson in his last address to congress as well as a reserve army, recommended by the secretary of war.

Garrison Tells Policy.

"There is, in my opinion, no one subject of so great importance before this country at this time as the proper military policy to be adopted by it and pursued as occasion permits," said the secretary's letter. "This policy should not only be clear, comprehensive and scientific from a military standpoint, but it should be presented in such a way as to obtain approval on behalf of the citizens of the country.

"The subject matter is so important, covers so much ground, has to be handled with so much intelligence that the time at our disposal is all too short to do it effectively and adequately. I intend to devote every particle of time that I can usefully give to this subject and to have all those about me who can aid do likewise.

Foresees Big Accomplishment.

"I feel sure that every one of us appreciates the opportunity to have a hand in this great work. It will in any event be something of vast and continued value to the country, and if adopted and made the basis for future military considerations will be epochal in its nature."

ANDREW THE GLAD

By MARIE THOMPSON DAVIESS

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Continued From First Page.

record will be in the annals of the city if you don't mind!"

"Not much danger, Major," answered David with a smile. "I'm just a glad man with not balance enough to run the rail of any kind of heavy track affairs."

"David," said the major with a sudden sadness coming into his voice and eyes, "one of the greatest men I ever knew we called the glad man—the boy's father, Andrew Sevier. We called him Andrew, the Glad. Something has brought it all back to me today and with your laugh you reminded me of him. The tragedy of it all!"

"I've always known what a sorrow it was to you, Major, and it is the bitterness that is eating the heart out of Andy. What was it all about exactly, sir? I have always wanted to ask you." David looked into the major's stern old eyes with such a depth of sympathy in his young ones that a barrier suddenly melted and with the tone of bestowing an honor the old fireater told the tale of the sorrow of his youth.

"Gaming was in his blood, David, and we all knew it and protected him from high play always. We were impoverished gentlemen, who were building fences and restoring war-devastated lands, and we played in our shabby club with a minimum stake and a maximum zest for the sport. But that night we had no control over him. He had been playing in secret with Peters Brown for weeks and had lost heavily. When we had closed up the game, he called for the dice and challenged Brown to square their account. They threw again and again with luck on the same grim side. I saw him stake first his horses, then his bank account, and lose.

"Hayes Donelson and I started to remonstrate but he silenced us with a look. Then he drew a hurried transference of his Upper Cumberland property and put it on the table. They threw again and he lost! Then he smiled and with a steady hand wrote a conveyance of his home and plantation, the last things he had, as we knew, and laid that on the table."

"No, Major," exclaimed David with positive horror in his voice.

"Yes, it was madness, boy," answered the major. "Brown turned his ivories and we all held our breath as we read his four-three. A mad joy flamed in Andrew's face and he turned his cup with a steady wrist—and rolled threes. We none of us looked at Brown, a man who had led another man in whose veins ran a madness, where in his ran ice, on to his ruin. We followed Andrew to the street to see him ride away in a gray drizzle to a gambled home—and a wife and son.

"That morning deeds were drawn, signed, witnessed and delivered to Brown in his office. Then—then"—the major's thin, powerful old hands grasped the arm of his chair—"we found him in the twilight under the clump of cedars that crowned the hill which overlooked Deepmead Farm—broad acres of land that the Seviers had had granted them from Virginia—dead, his pistol under his shoulder and a smile on his face. Just so he had looked as he rode at the head of our crack gray regiment in that hell-reeking charge at Perryville, and it was such a smile we had followed into the trenches at Franklin. Stalwart, dashing, joyous Andrew, how we had all loved him, our man-of-smiles!"

"Can anything ever make it up to you, Major?" asked David softly. As he spoke he refilled the major's pipe and handed it to him, not appearing to notice how the lean old hand shook.

"You do, sir," answered the major with a spark coming back into his eyes, "you and your gladness and the boy and his—sadness—and Phoebe most of all. But don't let me keep you from your hen-roost defense—I agree with you that a hen farm will be the cheapest course for you to take with old Cross. Give him my respects, and good-by to you." The major's dismissal was gallant, and David went his way with sympathy and admiration in his gay heart for the old fireater whose ashes had been so stirred.

The major resumed his contemplation of the fire. Hearty burning logs make good companions for a philosopher like the major, and such times when his depths were troubled he was wont to trust to them for companionship.

But into any mood of absorption, no matter how deep, the major was always ready to welcome Mrs. Matilda, and his expectations on the subject of her adventures had been fully realized. As usual she had begun her tale in the exact center of the adventure with full liberty left herself to work back to the beginning or forward to the close.

"And the mystery of it all, Matilda, is the mystery of love—warm, contradictory, cruel, human love that the Almighty puts in the heart of a man to draw the unreasoning heart of a woman; sometimes to bruise and crush it, seldom to kill it outright. Mary Caroline only followed her call," answered the major, responding to her random lead patiently.

"I know, Major; yes, I know," answered his wife as she laid her hand on the arm of his chair. "Mary Caroline struggled against it, but it was stronger than she was. It wasn't the loving and marrying a man who had been on the other side—so many girls did marry Union officers as soon as they could come back down to get them—but the kind of enemy he was!"

"Yes," said the major thoughtfully, "it would take a wider garment of love to cover a man with a carpetbag in his hand than a soldier in a Yankee uniform. A conqueror who looked around as he was fighting and then came back to trade on the necessities of the conquered cuts but a sorry figure, Matilda, but a sorry figure!"

"And Mary Caroline felt it, too, Major—but she couldn't help it," said Mrs. Buchanan with a catch in her voice. "The night before she ran away to marry him she spent with me, for you were away across the river, and all night we talked. She told me—not that she was going—but how she cared. She said it bitterly over and over, 'Peters Brown, the carpetbagger—and I love him!' I tried to comfort her as best I could but it was useless. He was a thief to steal her—just a child!" There was a bitterness and contempt in Mrs. Matilda's usually tender voice. She sat up very straight and there was a sparkle in her bright eyes.

"And the girl," continued the major thoughtfully, "was born as her mother died. He'd never let the mother come back and he never brought the child. Now he's dead. I wonder—I wonder. We've got a claim on that girl, Matilda. We—"

"And, dear, that is just what I came back in such a hurry to tell you about—I felt it so—I haven't been able to say it right away. I began by talking about Mary Caroline and—I—I—"

"Why, Matilda!" said the major in vague alarm at the tremble in his wife's voice. He laid his hand over hers on the arm of his chair with a warm clasp.

"It's just this, Major. You know how happy I have been, we all have been, over the wonderful statue that has been given in memory of the women of the Confederacy who stayed at home and fed the children and slaves while the men fought. As you advised them, they have decided to put it in the park just to the left of the Temple of Arts, on the very spot where General Darrah had his last gun fired and spiked before he fell and just as the surrender came. It's strange, isn't it, that nobody knows who's giving it? Perhaps it was because you and David and I were talking last night about what he should say about General Darrah when he made the presentation of the sketches of the statue out at the opening of the art exhibition in the Temple of Arts tonight, that made me dream about Mary Caroline all night. It is all so strange." Again Mrs. Buchanan paused with a half sob in her voice.

"Why, what is it, Matilda?" the major asked as he turned and looked at her anxiously.

"It's a wonderful thing that has happened, Major. Something, I don't know what, just made me go out to the Temple this morning to see the sketches of the statue which came yesterday. I felt I couldn't wait until tonight to see them. Oh, they are so lovely! Just a tall fearless woman with a baby on her breast and a slave woman clinging to her skirts with her own child in her arms!

(To Be Continued.)

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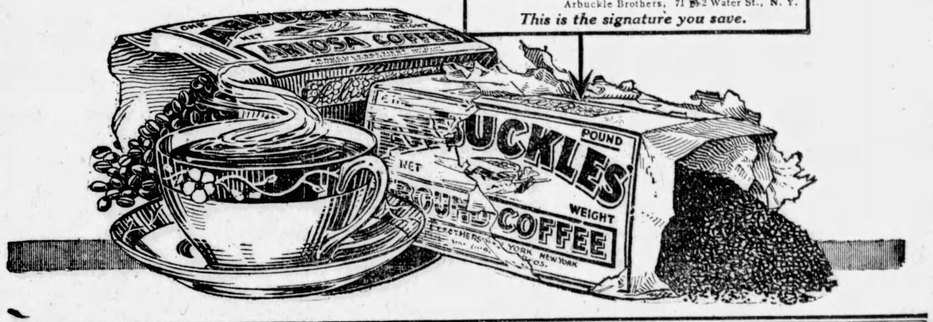

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7186—Ladies' and Misses' Coat.

This pretty basket has a decidedly circular flare at the lower edge and may be worn with or without a belt. The open neck is trimmed with small collar and revers, and the sleeves, when long, is buttoned, but when short has a strap cuff. The style is good for both silk and woolen goods. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7145—Child's Rompers.

This is a one piece garment and closes in the back. There is a tuck at each shoulder and the sleeves are short. All free edges are trimmed with banding. Gingham is the usual material for rompers.

The pattern is cut in sizes 1, 3 and 5 years.

7151—Girls' Dress.

This frock has the sacque cut and is seamless from shoulder to hem. A peplum stimulates high waistline and may be omitted if preferred. The high neck has a small, flat collar and the long sleeves may be shortened. The style is excellent for linen, gingham, serge and other light weight woolens.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7185—Ladies' Dress.

This plain frock has a waist which closes in front, with tiny tab extensions below the waistline in front and back, producing somewhat a jacket effect. The neck has an ornamental collar and the full length sleeves have a wide armhole. The two piece skirt may be worn as pictured or shortened for service as a tunic.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7156.—Misses' Dress.

This dress has a plain blouse, with surplice closing and a frill which produces the effect of a short jacket. At the back are inverted pleats and a turn down collar. The sleeves may be long or short. The skirt is made of a number of gores, attached to the hem of the one above.

The pattern is cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years.

7153—Ladies' Apron.

This garment is made with a little empire bodice cut out square at the neck, and small frills in place of sleeves. The lower portion is gathered where attached to the waist and is trimmed with large, patch pockets. The garment fastens in the back. It may be made of gingham, seersucker, calico, etc.

The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

7155—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.

Absolutely plain, the only ornament of this sacque is the fancy collar which hangs almost to the waistline in the back. There is a group of gathers with a ribbon fastened at each end for a belt and the elbow sleeves are finished with straight, open edge. Cashmere, challie and many cotton fabrics are used for these garments.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7144—Ladies' Skirt.

This is a two piece model, closing at the left side with fancy strap and pocket as applied trimming. There is a pleat at the side seam and the lower edge measures 2¾ yards in the medium size.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Habit grows stronger with age.

Mothers of June brides are beginning to worry.

Heated arguments often cool warm friendships.

Something to worry about: A comet with two tails.

The tie that binds is drawn into a matrimonial knot.

A mean dog can't blame his faults on human nature.

Advice is cheap because there is so little demand for it.

Will the survivor be the fittest man for president of Mexico?

When brainstorms become epidemic it means either war or riot.

One man can't keep the peace alone. He must have the help of others.

It's our notion that the devil isn't afraid of anything but a good woman.

The limit of optimism is the feeling that no fool will rock a boat this season.

Lots of men are satisfied to follow the crowd, no matter which way it is going.

Too many of us quote Lincoln for the benefit of others—not for ourselves.

When it comes to bringing down showers of blessing, work is a great rainmaker.

Nobody has ever made the daring statement that two swelled heads are better than one.

"Burbank has at least succeeded in evolving a seedless apple." There ain't goin' to be no core.

When a man says to you, "Let's reason together," he wants you to listen. He'll do the reasoning.

When a lie is well told, and stretches into a few thousand words, it becomes interesting fiction.

Mexican soldiers do not go in for trench digging. Wielding a pick and shovel is too much like work.

Somebody, by the sweat of his brow, must earn the money that pays for the food the loafer consumes.

Huerta's health is said to be exceptionally good. But why not? It was for his health that he left Mexico.

There is little sympathy for anybody who breaks down from the work of minding other people's business.

The statement that "love just happens" will astonish people who imagined it was always premeditated.

When marriage is a failure both the wife and husband know it. There is no necessity for one telling the other.

"Kissing is not the only way of catching disease," says a Kansas physician. But does he know of a better way?

No matter how the war ends, there will be countless thousands left to proclaim the result would have been different if—

It is the fly's broad and widespread democracy that makes it so dangerous to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

A certificate of graduation from a poolroom would be of no practical benefit to a boy. The world isn't looking for him.

At one time Governor Willis hesitated about taking a hand in legislative matters, but he is not backward about using his foot.

Prophets of evil must be very unhappy when they wake up in the morning and find the world is still running around all right.

Something is likely to happen any day to affect the whole aspect of the war, but nothing has happened to make it look good.

Elections are giving President Wilson a better idea of what the people think of his administration than he could get from his cabinet.

So long as Kansas continues to save twenty-nine million dollars a year on her drink bill she will be able to pull through an occasional crop failure.

"An elephant can smell a man at a distance of one thousand yards." It doesn't make any difference whether the man is a wet or dry advocate.

The idea of saying pleasant things about the living is making some headway. But the great majority of people will not get any flowers until after they are dead.

Notwithstanding we are all in favor of peace, there is some comfort in the news that our next door neighbors, the Canadians, fought like heroes over in the war-ridden country.

"Mothers have common sense," says Chicago's new mayor. He will appoint no single women or women without children to office. It cannot be said the new mayor is without courage.

After a woman has been married ten or fifteen years, she may begin to think that perhaps her husband is just an average man, after all. But even at that she ought to be extremely happy. Average men are all right.

HIGHER CRITICISM AND GEORGE

Four whopping big professors of the exalted universities of Yale, Chicago, Wisconsin and Kansas have overhauled the history of the United States, found it musty, misleading, miserably mistaken, and, for the improvement and happiness of their countrymen, they have issued a revision—binding to suit the tastes and pockets of purchasers.

Under the higher criticism of the revisionists, George Washington is shown up for just what he was. And that wasn't much, it seems. According to these new beacon lights, George was conservative. He got involved with the most radical thing in the world at his time, a fierce and bloody revolution. But his instincts, we are told, were reactionary. He frowned upon the state jealousies and opposed the attempt to levy tariff duties between the colonies. This, you see, was undemocratic. He opened up the northwest territory, saving it to the United States when his countrymen were prepared to relinquish it to Britain. He declined to be stampeded into an alliance of war with France. "I want an American character," he said, "that the powers of Europe may be convinced we act for ourselves, and not for others." Surely, the words of a man lacking the very elements of liberalism!

The history is brought down to Roosevelt, Bryan and Wilson. The reviews do not say how these great leaders are treated. But we can guess it. Roosevelt is written down a mild, sweet-speaking, gently-persuasive character. Bryan is a man of the banker type. Wilson is described as a roaring, "go-to-thunder, here's your passports, Count!" sort of fellow.

WAR NEWS

The American reader who is interested in the war news has a good deal about which to complain. The news reaches him in contradictory form, both sides of the quarrel invariably claiming victory, neither side admitting decisive defeat. The account of a battle may stop the day after the battle begins, and you get the final word on it a week or two after it is over. A campaign opens excitingly, and shortly fades away in a fog. Details are always lacking. Official reports, which ought to be clear and authoritative, are dull, and as untruthful as the diary of Ananias.

Yet unsatisfactory as this news is for Americans, it must be a good deal more so for the news readers of Germany, Russia, France or England. In those countries, the newspapers are directly under the eye of the censor. Care is taken that they publish only such material as the censors wish to have published. The news is mostly one-sided. It is sometimes wholly false. Entire messages are frequently suppressed, and on the continent, that suppression has gone so far as to include the newspapers themselves.

The news situation is such that in America the average man knows more about what is going on in this war than the average man in Europe. He has both sides of the story—whatever the story is worth. He has opportunity for comparing the censored stuff which is denied the citizens whose country is fighting. The American news reader is in position to instruct the Englishman, German, Russian or Frenchman in the progress of the war.

GROWN USED TO DESTRUCTION

Nearly a year after the sinking of the Empress of Ireland by collision with the collier Storstad, a Canadian admiralty court hands down a decision holding the collier responsible for the accident and the loss of one thousand lives.

The decision looks like a mere formality. It seems to amount to no more than filing away a record. Since May 29 last, the date of the collision, the world has grown accustomed to the wholesale destruction of human creatures. It is less horrified today by reports of the death of a thousand souls than fifteen months ago it was shocked by the account of a railroad wreck in which the death roll was a score.

Humanity can accustom itself to anything—almost as easily to the crash and extinction of prosperous and happy nations as to some scientific discovery which extends the span of life or creates a new set of recreations and luxuries. The moralist could wish it otherwise. The more that we shrink from pain, the more that the mere message of misfortune and disaster causes us to shudder and blench, the more assured are we that the world will some day actually undertake to make pain and misfortune and disaster impossible.

WHERE ALL RULES FAIL

A circular, the author of which is Elihu Root and the agent of dissemination, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, contains this paragraph:

"We can see that definite rules of international conduct must be agreed upon; that a court of international jurisdiction should be established to judge of national conformity to those rules, and that new sanctions should be provided to compel respect for the judgments rendered."

There were rules of war, international laws, courts of arbitration, before the guns of the present war began to bellow. But of what avail were they? The great court of arbitration has been made the world's most whimsical joke. International laws have been thrown overboard, each and every rule of war has been broken.

How else could it be? Courts, laws and rule-makers have sought to reduce war to the basis of a game.

The nations in Europe feel that they are fighting for existence. They cannot feel toward war as a chess-player feels toward his game. They are bound to muster every able-bodied man they can, command all the resources in their power, deny themselves absolutely nothing that looks to them like an advantage.

"New sanctions" to "compel respect for judgments" sounds nicely utopian. But if old "sanctions" fail, why should new ones succeed?

Napoleon said that battles were fought to be won. We suspect that mankind will understand war that way until war altogether ceases.

JOHNNY APPLESEED IN NEW CLOTHES

The world expects something more than the heroic of its heroes. It is not enough that a man risk his life to save another, that he make the noblest sacrifices or surrender himself to some great, but painful, mission. He must have a bearing that can command respect on sight, some character that can at least be called charming. Our heroes, in short, must be romantic.

The historical records make Johnny Appleseed out to have been something of a simpleton. We cannot doubt that, were he living today, some of our young and talented educationalists would pronounce him a defective. The eugenists would classify him with those it would not do to grant the privileges of parenthood. Johnny carried indifference to dress beyond the point of eccentricity. Barbers must have reddened at the sight of him. We have reason to believe that he talked a dialect not so far given the countenance of magazine literature. All this would never do with heroworshipers.

But now we Ohioans can have our Johnny Appleseed in form and garments suitable to every refined taste. Eleanor Atkinson has written a book about him and completely romanticized him. He is clothed seemingly. His hair is brushed, his cheeks cleanshaven. He not merely talks good English. He is the very Von Hindenburg of English. Between author and artist, Johnny is transformed, transfigured. He is made truly heroic.

We are the last to quarrel about this historical method. Only a few can look beneath Johnny Appleseed's rags and see the Christ shining forth. The rest of us must have him true to the conventional lines of heroism. This is what Eleanor Atkinson has done. She has made Johnny fit to associate in that society whose formula for heroism is clean shirts, the most respectable table manners, flawless language. And it is that society which subscribes most freely to monuments—and buys the most books.

BALTIC AS WAR THEATRE

War operations in the Baltic have been inconsiderable. One or two Russian cities have been bombarded by German warships. Mines have sunk cargo boats plying between Scandinavian ports and points in northern Prussia. Passenger traffic has been deflected so that it skirts the gulf of Finland instead of crossing it. Early in the fall, there was a story of submarine activities, supposedly Russian or English, near the Baltic end of the Kiel canal. But it was never verified and the report may safely be put down as one of the products of that industrious war news factory at Copenhagen.

But great news may come out of the Baltic before long—news as startling as the bombardment of the Dardanelles. The ice has served as one of the guards of Russian and German harbors. The ice will soon be gone. Long stretches of the Prussian seaboard have the protection of shoals and shallows. Yet a few of the ports have deep water. Germany is bound to use every means to keep Russia busy in the north in order to distract attention from Hungary. Britain and Russia will seek to draw the German defense out to the thinnest line possible. And one of the ways to do both these things is to undertake naval campaigns in the Baltic.

DOWNFALL OF A PROFESSION

Train-robbing appears to be a sectional art.

In the west, the ghosts of the James brothers and the Dalton boys hold sway over the craft. Such artists who linger carry on their profession with spirit and dash. They make an engineer proud to have had a large and impressive gun shoved into his face. They give a conductor a feeling of exaltation in that such distinguished operators have addressed him masterfully, compelled him at the price of safety to uncouple cars or open doors, departed from him courteously and left his self-respect entire. The brakeman who has been held up by a train-robber of more than local fame puts on an air over his less fortunate brethren. His right to do so is never disputed.

But these creatures who hold up trains in the east are just simple, depraved, mouse-hearted yeggmen, with no professional pride, with no sense of the traditions of the calling they have impudently assumed. Two of them not long ago stopped a freight train and robbed the crew of their timepieces. Just the other night, ten such pretenders uncoupled a half-dozen freight cars near Buffalo, looted them, and speeded away in automobiles—at once disgracing the vocation of train-robbing and the newer sphere of auto brigandage.

The effect of this lowering of standards cannot help but drive the practitioners in the west out of the business. Western railroads may say that this is a very good thing. But if they had to choose between big thieves who in bravado left a trail a mile wide and these box car burglars who are indistinguishable from common tramps and as hard to catch as jumping fleas.

SMALL BUT AUDIBLE

For a century Europe has been making jokes about five little countries that some way escaped the conqueror and the annexationist. They are so small that the inhabitant of any one of them has to be careful lest, in an absent-minded moment, he step over the border and violate some international law. A fast train speeding through would need but to whistle once. There are landholders in America who farm more acres than the lot of them contain.

It seems curious, then, that four of these five nations, countries or principalities—whatever it is best to call them—have broken into the war news.

Monaco, the seat of Monte Carlo, has been troubled by the falling off in gamblers and tourists, due to the Great Conflict, and weeks ago the Prince of Monaco wrote a sharp letter to his fellow sovereign, the Kaiser, because of damage to property the Prince owns in northern France.

Five miles from Aix-la-Chapelle is Moresnet, a nation 3,000 strong, living upon certain rich zinc deposits. The citizens are of German and Belgian origin and though no direct word has come from them, they are supposed to be divided by the sword which has come between Germany and Belgium.

San Marino, a speck in eastern Italy, has had to be lectured because of certain unfriendly actions toward Austrians.

Liechtenstein is to be found by a careful search of the map of Austria-Hungary. She rates as the third smallest state on the continent of Europe. She was called upon to supply 1,000 men to the arms of Austria and refused. To punish her, Austria cut off the outside source of food, and the other day Liechtenstein appealed to the charity of Switzerland and that country, for all her own sore needs, sent seven wagon-loads of cereals in haste and promised more.

Andorra, in a pocket of the Pyrenees, has managed to go her way unmolested, untroubled by the cataclysm of war. She has been independent since Charlemagne's day and probably feels immune to the hectic fevers and frantic passions with which her young neighbors are afflicted.

THE TEMPTATION OF GORGAS

Surgeon General Gorgas achieved wonders in cleaning up Havana and in putting pest-ridden Panama on the plane of a health resort. In both cases, he was let to run things very much as he pleased. He was permitted to dispense with red tape. Congress did not interfere. There were unpleasant things in Gorgas' work which did not appeal to officeholders.

Gorgas was only human and it stands to reason that he came to prize the liberties which, for an army officer, were extraordinary. And it stands to reason also that the formalities of his present office, the submission to congress, the thousand and more regulations which bind his hands, must now feel irksome.

The offer of the Rockefeller Foundation to put him in charge of the campaign against typhus in Servia was bound to appeal to such a man. It meant a free hand again, big work, unlimited funds to work with and a minimum of regulation. He could let such an offer go only with regret, and it would be a question with any man in such a case if the larger appeal of humanity did not outweigh the claims upon his patriotism.

THE CHIGGER AND HIS FEET

We all of us know the chigger to be a brutal, ruthless, remorseless, bloody-minded beast. But how many have known that it is a freak?

According to the department of zoology of the University of Wisconsin, which has just reported upon the chigger, it is the larva of the harvest mite, a relative of the spider, and equipped with three feet—not two, or four, or six, or a hundred or any other even number of feet—but just three.

It is true that every one of these feet is red hot, as if just shoed at the blacksmith's. They couldn't cause more pain or raise more trouble if they were spiked after the fashion of the lineman's pole-climbing equipment. Yet, we believe, the next chigger who uses his drilling tools on our flesh will seem less cruel and inhuman than his predecessors at this business have seemed. For he will set us to wondering why nature has made an exception in the case of his feet, and puzzling over that may help to take a fellow's mind from the tortures set up by the chigger's mining operations.

Tennessee has passed a law prohibiting the sale of hard cider as a soft drink. There is some sense to such a law. Anybody who has ever had an overdose of hard cider knows very well that it isn't a soft drink.

Some of the fellows who like to talk about what they would do if they had a million dollars overlook the probability that they would run their touring car off a precipice the second or third day after getting the money.

Jess Willard has an opportunity to became a decent champion. If he sticks to his wife and children and shos other women away, he will be entitled to universal respect.

Some women who say they have nothing to wear look remarkably pretty in the clothes they possess.

Some of the boys who have gone into the big war will come out full grown men.

The original way of seeing America first is to be born here.

We don't want war in this country. Politics is bad enough.

There are no speed laws against running into debt.

Many a man who gets justice asks for another trial.

TOO WILLING

—Chicago Daily News.

OUR GROWING FAMILY

Two hundred and eighteen names were required to win the Blade premium watch for April. An Ohio man gets the prize, but he had to hustle to win; others crowded him all the way.

April was a fine growing month for this paper. Never before in the many years of its existence was the Great National Family of Blade Readers so large as it is right now. Understand, the increase is not in hundreds, but in thousands. All records have been broken. This means much. Among other things it means that there is no limit to the possibilities of making the Weekly Blade a useful, instructive and entertaining journal, fit for family reading and popular with every reading member of every household.

And these possibilities become an obligation. The Weekly Blade shall be a paper of hope and good cheer, with faith in its army of readers and faith in the great country that is ours.

Sunday School

WHEN KING'S SON AND KING'S RIVAL LOVED.

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 9 is "The Friendship of David and Jonathan."—I. Sam., ch. 20.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

An ancient fire that has warmed cold hearts through 30 centuries is the glowing love of David and Jonathan. These two pulsing spirits that became one in a noble passion, left this mortal sphere long, long ago—before ever Greece had risen to power, or Persia had begun her world conquests, or Alexander the Great had dreamed his imperial dreams, or Rome had come into existence. It was 2,500 years before ever America was known to exist. Nations, cities, institutions and great men have risen and fallen and been forgotten in these 3,000 years; but the love of these two young men is still a living force in the world.

Consider the wonder of it: 25,000,000 persons of all ages, conditions and races, scattered over the whole earth, are today studying, and being inspired by, the story of this master friendship. Immeasurable is the progeny of love that has been begotten by this union of true hearts.

Young David was a shepherd-minstrel-soldier. He had won victories over Goliath, over the Philistines, and over the hearts of the people. But the jealous heart of self-absorbed King Saul was full of bitterness, hate and murder towards him. The ruddy young hero had been obliged to flee from one of Saul's fits of madness, and had taken refuge with Samuel, the prophet. When the king followed him thither, and fell under the spell of the man of God, David, doubtless by Samuel's advice, returned to Gibeah and sought out his friend Jonathan.

Two Heroes Who Were Not Rivals.

Everybody honors a brave man. And the greatly brave are also magnanimous. Petty persons cannot brook a rival, but truly noble spirits are above this feeling. Jonathan was a hero: he had proved it by his brilliant exploit at Michmash. David was a hero: he had proved it by his battle with Goliath. The two valorous young men, as kindred spirits, warmed to each other. They made a covenant of friendship for life and death, exchanging robes and perhaps blood also, after the usage of the time.

Ah, the chivalry and romance of youth! Blessed are the days before calculating self-interest lays its throttling cluth upon the nobler passions; when love appears to be as it is, greater than thrones or praises or personal welfare. Only two young men could have covenanted so royally as David and Jonathan. The sages of the court, whose heart fires had burned out until they remained only a heap of cold, gray ashes, thought this alliance foolish and imprudent and dangerous. They had lost their highest wisdom and vision, which perceives that nothing else matters except love and honor. The Germans have a proverb, "If you love me, and I love you, that is all life." David and Jonathan reached their height in this passion of friendship that was great enough to consume the dross of suspicion and envy and personal advantage. Their common love meant more to both of them than the plaudits of the people or the occupancy of the throne of Israel.

On the Plane of Possibility.

Great friendship is not possible to small spirits. Only high souls, capable of sacrifice and service, can know friendship in its truest aspects. Hero hearts, like those of David and Jonathan, answer to each other as deep unto deep. There is no plane for friendship like high service.

One who has looked widely and deeply upon life observes that the surest, sweetest friendships he has seen are among those engaged in some sphere which calls forth the noblest passions. So fellow soldiers who have shared the vicissitudes of war together, make steadfast friends. In the missionary circle friendship at its best is beautifully illustrated. Student ties last through life, casting the sacred mantle of idealism over all the later years. The friendships made in Christian service are sweet and exalted and abiding.

A man who had attended a brilliant banquet of famous persons in New York was confiding to a friend that, after all, it has been a superficial and unsatisfactory association, lacking apparently, in all its parts the unity of, say, the vital fellowship of Christians at a midweek prayer meeting. The other man's eyes glistened, for he had of late been upborne in the strong arms of the Christian brotherhood, and with deep feeling he cried, "I tell you, there is nothing like it in all the world!" The reality of Christian fellowship is a prize of life which satisfies after earth's gaudier baubles have disappointed. It was as fellow disciples of Jehovah that David and Jonathan were united in Him. The greater Love enveloped and sanctified and sustained their lesser love. The seal of their soul's compact was, "Jehovah shall be between me and thee, and between my seed and thy seed, forever."

A King's Too-Ready Spear.

In the absence of King Saul, the two friends agreed that upon his return, Jonathan would ascertain the real sentiments of the king toward David, determining whether the latter was to be permanently a fugitive from the court. Noble son that he was, Jonathan could not believe that his father designed evil to his friend. The test agreed upon was that David should absent himself from a formal ceremonial; the king's words would then reveal his purpose.

Hard beyond most men's endurance was the test which Jonathan had to undergo. For he must make choice between father and friend. Sometimes one is called upon to renounce all ties for the sake of love; and Jonathan, when his hour struck, adhered to his friend. Discovering that the king purposed slaying David, he began "to plead the cause of his heart's beloved. To such heights does love inspire the soul. Profound, indeed, was that answer made by one asked the secret of his success: "I had a friend."

Throwing, or, at least, brandishing, his spear at his son, Saul showed how thoroughly jealousy had maddened him. It led him to put to shame and threaten the life of his own son. As love lifts, so hate debases. Jonathan was ennobled by his friendship; Saul was demeaned by his jealousy.

Superficially, Jonathan might seem to be a bit soft in giving up his princely rights for his more royal friendship. That he was a man of spirit as well as of sentiment is shown by his conduct on this occasion. He "arose from the table in fierce anger." Like all great souls, he had a capacity for indignation. God pity the man or the people who cease to be able to grow angry over injustice; such have lost also the ability for a great loyalty. Give me the person with hot passions; who dares be nobly indiscreet; who has not a ledger or a counting machine for a soul; but who, like the Master of Love, dares wield the whip of small cords upon all profaners of righteousness. Social justice will never come to our world until a lot of jellyfish folk learn how to grow angry.

A Friend Rather Than a Throne.

"Life offers no joy like a friend," cried the poet. Splendid Jonathan chose a friend above a throne. He knew the justice of David's cause, and he foresaw that the sceptre would one day come into his hand. No petty thoughts of what he himself was losing troubled him: he only covenanted with David that whatsoever should come to pass, his friend would remain a friend to himself and his descendants—a compact which David fulfilled in the case of Mephibosheth.

A strategem, which is told at length in the lesson text, had been agreed upon by David and Jonathan. The former hid himself in a field, and the prince, with a lad to carry his weapons went forth ostensibly to archery practice. If he bade the boy go farther to look for the arrow, it meant that David should flee. This was the signal which the scene at the royal table compelled Jonathan to give. David was an outlaw.

Opportunity was afforded the two friends for a farewell interview. It was a tender, emotional, affecting scene, in which these heroic soldiers wept on each other's breast. There were three parties to these vows of friendship—David, Jonathan and Jehovah. For human love is made sure and sacred when it is cemented by the greater love of God.

The message of the lesson lies on the surface. To be a friend which is more important than to have a friend—is life's highest attainment. If we miss this, we miss a means of soul culture as well as the dearest prize that earth can bestow. Even as God helps us to our earthly loves, so our earthly loves help us to know God. "God is love, and he that abideth in love, abideth in God."

FLOWS ONLY IN DAYTIME

Freak Georgia Spring Refuses to Work at Night.

Hawkinsville, Ga., April 30.—Hawkinsville has a well which refuses to work at night. This well, which is located at the county jail, had an estimated flow of about 50 gallons a minute until about a year ago.

Then it suddenly quit flowing entirely and remained dry until about a month ago, when it continued flowing, but only in the daytime. It begins flowing about 9 o'clock in the morning.

THE FARMER WHO SUCCEEDS

Health, Good Habits and Industry Conquer Droughts.

From the Breeder's Gazette.

The young man who marries well and begins life on a moderate sized farm, if he possesses health, good habits, industry and that knowledge which brings power, will not be a failure. Droughts and bad markets will come. Disease will bring discouragements. There will not be white meat always. There will be days when the sun will not shine. There will be temptation to turn pessimist and blame others for one's own mistakes or for the ordinary vicissitudes of the games called life and business.

But the strong, sane personality of the intelligent man living near to Nature will ever prove the one great sustaining power underlying our national welfare. He who rears a family on the farm, gives them the ordinary comforts demanded by modern standards of living, does his duty as a neighbor and citizen and advances the productivity of his land, has succeeded. He might have gone to the city and made more money—by fair means or by foul. And, again, he might have fallen to levels to which no self respecting owner of land and live stock ever has to descend.

CROSS COUNTRY IN BUS

Family of Eight to Live in Motor Vehicle on Trip to Frisco.

Roland R. Conklin, one of the organizers of the New York Motor Bus Co., of 1 Wall street, will go to the Panama exposition in a motor bus which is being built for him. The bus will be ready early in June, and Conklin and his family, including wife, children and nephews—eight in all—will start across the continent. He is the first to have selected that method of travel for so long a journey.

The trip will take at least two months, Conklin believes. The passengers will have their food cooked by electricity in a little galley. They will enjoy shower baths en route, warm water being supplied from pipes which run across the radiator of the motor. At night the body of the bus will be partitioned off into four sleeping compartments, each with two berths. Electrical power will be generated on board the bus for all sorts of devises for travel comfort.

Conklin will steer his bus along the Lincoln highway. In pleasant weather the deck of the motor bus will serve as an observation platform.

BEFORE HORSESHOE DAYS

Hoofs in Ancient Times Were Wrapped in Cloth.

Dumb Animals.

Readers of Homer and early classic authors who speak so frequently of the horse and the part he played, particularly in war, often wonder how he was shod. It certainly was not with metal. Homer's "bronze-hoofed" horses must have received that special designation because of the color of the hoof so often resembling bronze.

The hoofs of horses in ancient times were frequently wrapped with cloth. The Romans, it is said, used various methods to harden the hoofs of their horses that they might then better stand long marches. So far as we know, Nero, the Roman emperor, was the first to have his horses shod. The shoes were of silver and were clamped to the foot. Nails driven into the horn of the foot appear to have been in use in the time of William the Conqueror in the eleventh century.

Daring French Aviator Now German Prisoner

The report that Liuetenant Roland Garros, one of the chief French aviators, who has been especially active in aerial world on the Meuse front, was captured was admitted in an official French communication, which declared that he had been taken prisoner in Belgium about seven miles north of Courtrai.

Garros was born of French parents at Cape Town, Union South Africa. He is a graduate of the University of Paris and of the Law University of Paris and for a time practiced his profession in the French capital.

He has appeared in meets in Richmond, Chattanooga, Memphis, New Orleans, Dalias, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Waco, Houston, San Antonio, El Paso, Mexico City, Vera Cruz, Havana and New York and holds a number of speed prizes won at tournaments held in many European cities.

VARIETIES

Live bees are allowed in the mails throughout Great Britain.

Baldness among Indians and negroes is almost unknown.

Glasgow has the largest individual cyanide factory in the world.

A shoal of herrings is supposed to consist of from 800,000 to 1,000,000.

The emperor of Austria owns the largest opal in the world. It weighs 17 ounces.

The polar regions embrace 6,375,268 square miles and have 300 inhabitants.

Scotland will have at Dumfermline a technical college chiefly devoted to linen weaving.

France supplies the United States annually with walnuts to the extent of 8,000 to 12,000 tons.

The amount of money in circulation in this country is $34.53 per capita. In 1800 it was $5.

The Salvation Army is 50 years old this year. It was founded in 1865 by General William Booth.

That ostriches once grew 15 feet in height is shown by remains found on the Island of Madagascar.

Chile is irrigating more than 2,000,000 acres of land and has nearly as many more available for irrigation.

What is believed to be the oldest inhabited residence in the world is a mansion in Germany that was built in 700.

Members of both houses of parliament in Japan receive, in addition to traveling expenses, salaries of about $1,000 a year.

When Waterloo was fought between Napoleon and Wellington were 46 years old. Wellington's Prussian ally, Blucher, was 73.

Last year there were 8,131,000 people in the United Kingdom entitled to vote, or about one-third of the male population.

Draft is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line on which the vessel is floating.

"Paradise," by Tintoretto, is the largest painting in the world. It is 84 feet wide and 33½ feet high. It is now in the Doge's palace, Venice.

French military estimates show that about 25,000,000-horsepower is developed in the explosion of a charge from one of the biggest cannon now in use.

Sixty years' supply of natural gas at the present rate of consumption has been wasted in Oklahoma in recent years, according to government figures.

The land at the head of Wall street on which Trinity church and cemetery stand, comprises a plot 391 feet long by 227 feet broad, valued at $17,000,000.

The weeping willow, so-called (scientific name S. babylonica), is a native of China, from which country it has been taken over most of the civilized earth.

In the last 38 years England has lost 6,650 acres of land by sea erosion, and has reclaimed 48,000 acres mainly through material brought down by rivers.

A six-mile tunnel which will be bored through mountains near Denver, Colo., will shorten a railroad 11 miles and reduce its elevation from 11,600 feet to 2,500 feet.

About 60,000,000 salmon are caught yearly in the waters of Alaska. Approximately 100 canneries are in operation annually. The fish are caught by seines, traps and gill nets.

By the use of a partial vacuum the United States department of agriculture has developed a hydrocyanic acid process for fumigating imported seed more rapidly than heretofore.

A French scientist successfully combatted locusts in Argentina by inoculating a number of the insects with a parasitic disease and liberating them to infect others of their kind.

An acre of bananas will produce more than one and a third times as much food as an acre of corn, almost three times as much as an acre of wheat or potatoes, and four times as much as an acre of rye.

Females of the Australian wild turkey lay their eggs in common nests holding half a bushel or more, covering them with soil and decaying vegetable matter and leave them for the heat of decomposition to hatch.

More than $200,000,000 has been spent by the various states on 31,000 miles of state highways. About 11,000 miles have been built within the last two years. Only seven states have no form of state highway department.

When a Chinese lady approaches a muddy place she beckons a boy. The boy drops on his hands and knees in the mud and the lady uses him as a stepping stone, for which service she gives him a small coin.

Philippine cigars are now regularly exported to 40 countries, the bulk of the shipments, outside the exports to the United States, going to nearby oriental lands. The total exports last year were 155,000,000 cigars.

The so-called "death watch," with its mysterious ticking at night time, is due to nothing more serious than the furniture beetle. The larva of this insect burrows in the furniture, making the pinholes which are often seen in old furniture.

The foreign trade of the Philippines for the calendar year 1914 shows a slight increase over 1913, the total being $48,690,000. Exports of hemp show a decrease of over 50,000 tons, while exports of sugar show a considerable increase, the total being 233,000 tons.

Much of the ivory from which our piano keys, billiard balls, knife handles and combs are made is collected in Siberia from the fossil remains of the giant mammoth, the great-grandmother of the elephant. Many of these tusks are a quarter of a million years old, having been preserved in frozen soil or ancient ice only recently brought to the surface.

In response to the advertisement of the United States navy department for 1,500,000 teak decking logs, a Manila lumber firm has submitted an offer of 500,000 feet of yacal, a Philippine wood resembling teak, which is regarded as the equal of teak for construction purposes. This is the first time that such offers of Philippine woods have been made to the navy.

A clod of earth may not seem to have any romance about it, but it is one of the most wonderful things imaginable. The soil is a living machine, where microbes so small that ten to one hundred million are contained in enough earth to cover a penny are working together in a systematic way. They can not be seen and are only known by their work, and the greatest benefactors to the human race are those who promote their activities. The wise gardener looks after their well-being, for without them there could be no plant life and no human life, since all nutriment is drawn from the soil.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

Mother Surprise

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

...Day, Lizzie ...before Mother's ... said to her sister Alice: "I do ... mother could have her picture ...

...she always tries to get out of it," ...Alice. "I'm afraid she won't do it."

...girls went into the sitting room ...Mrs Brisch was calmly busy ...her big darning basket. In her ...rocker she looked the very em...ment of maternal peace and con...ment.

...Mother," said Lizzie, "we want you ...go to town with us this afternoon ...give us a present for Mothers' ...

...Brisch looked up happily over ...glasses, dropped the stocking she ...mending into her lap, and re...plied very placidly:

"Very well. What shall I buy you?" ...is a special favor to us both," said ...Will, "and to Will, we want a good ...graph of you. You have your ...my new gray silk, mother, and your ...have been waved and you'd look ...ghtly lovely in a picture."

"I know exactly how I would look," ...ghed Mrs. Brisch "and I don't want ...picture taken. Whenever I go to a ...tographer my jaws set, my tongue ...s rigid, my eyes become fixed, and I ...k like an idiot."

"Won't you go to please us?" Lizzie ...ged.

"I might if I went at all," replied ...mother, "but why not let well ...ugh alone. You have me, and I have ...reading which I dearly love to do, ...d take most of the afternoon."

The Brisch girls held a conference ...under the lilac bush that stands at ...corner of the kitchen.

"Mother never looked as pretty as ...does now," said Lizzie. "I think ...might do this to please us. The ...dress is so becoming."

"Well, you know we can't bear ...ave pictures taken, and I suppose ...looks the same," said Alice, and the ...ter dropped.

...the afternoon the girls went into ...town, and did not return until supper time.

They found Mrs. Brisch, her mending finished and folded on the roomy basket, while she rocked contentedly and looked out across the budding garden.

On the morning of Mothers' Day Dr. and Mrs. Will Brisch, with their children, drove out for breakfast, bringing a bouquet of pink carnations for Mrs. Brisch.

When the family gathered around the table there was a package in tissue paper, tied with pink ribbon, at the places belonging to Lizzie and Alice and Will.

Each contained a photograph of Mrs. Brisch, dear, familiar pictures of her as she appeared in her accustomed place, her home. Lizzie's showed her seated by the pleasant window, with its ruffled curtains, and occupied with her sewing.

Alice's showed her on the side porch in the shadow of the vines, where she always reads in the long summer afternoons.

Dr. Will's was a "stand-up" photo. There she was among her great flock of white chickens, with the blossoming apple trees of the old orchard as a background.

"Why, mother," they all exclaimed at once, and took turns kissing the dear wrinkled cheeks.

"I had no idea these pictures we took would enlarge so well, and they're just you, dear mother," said Alice.

"You girls have been at me so long to have a picture that I decided to surprise you. I sent these to town two weeks ago, so they'd be ready for today."

"It pays to have a camera in the family," said Mrs. Will Birsch. "We must take more pictures of mother.

"Will you put on your new gray dress this afternoon?" asked Lizzie. "Please do, and we'll take your picture."

A twinkle came into Mrs. Birsch's eyes.

"I will," she promised, "if Will will agree to play 'all dressed up and nowhere to go,' on the phonograph."

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

...RAL CONTENTMENT

...Women who allow the conditions of ...rural home to make a slave of the ...ife and mother would no doubt be a ...ife in the city home. On the farm ...today the women are independent ...mpared with the woman whose hus...nd works by the day's work in a ...ctory or shop, or perhaps as a day ...orker on the farm. The woman on a ...rm can go to her own cellar for but...r and cream and fresh eggs, etc.; ...r vegetables are fresh from her own ...rden, while the woman whose hus...nd works by the day has to pay a ...rice for the same products, and ...ey are not as fresh. Take the ...oman who terms herself a slave on ...e farm, place her in a home in the ...ty and let the same husband pro...de for her in the city home, and ...n times of ten that woman would ...ke pining in washing or doing any ...d of hard work she could get to ...rn the living.

...Compare the rural home of today ...th the rural homes of our great-...andmothers 75 years ago. Most of ...em were little log structures of per...ps three or four rooms. They had ...o telephones, no mail delivery, no ...onograph, and if they went to town ...y perhaps walked several miles, ...rried a basket of eggs on one arm ...d a pail of butter on the other, did ...eir trading and walked home, or else ...de with a yoke of oxen hitched to ...mber wagon. The vacuum cleaner ...as unknown. Today the farmers ...ve their horses, carriages, and auto...biles, telephones, etc., and if they ...e in the city there are all kinds of ...an amusements to help make the ...ooping trips a day of pleasure.

...The writer lived on the farm for 28 ...rs, then we decided that times ...re hard and we would go where I ...e wife would not have to work so ...rd. So we sold our farm and stock ...d moved to the city, and my hus...nd, who is a good carpenter, went ...work at his trade. He is a kind, ...ving husband, and good provider, ...t prices are high, and so are all ...er expenses in the city. I have ...rked harder here than on the farm. ...We are going back to the farm, and ...n say safely that I shall be happy ...d contented, and am willing to take ...e so-called slavery as my part of ...e duties of a faithful wife and ...other.

...American women of today do not ...ow what hard times are; in almost ...ery case of poverty found in the ...ountry life it isn't "a patch on an ...ld shirt" compared to the poverty in ...e slums of our cities. Neither do ...e young women of America know ...w to pity the European women, ...ank to our president, and we sin...rely hope we never will have war ...the United States again.—Con...ibutor.

...WAR MURDER?

...After having made a very careful ...udy and a close scrutiny of the ...estion asked, I have concluded that ...e gentleman of Tennessee has the ...finition of war somewhat confused. ...It is not murder (when carried to ...s actual killing part), but slaughter. ...e answer most emphatically that ...t is not murder," but using the ...finition given by General Sherman ...d backed not only by all thinking ...ple, but confirmed by New Testa...ent teachings. It must be clearly ...derstood that war and murder are, ...the sight of God," two distinct ...ings of sin. It seems almost as ...ard to a man of any intelligence ...ld to say "war is murder" as it is ...y "corn is fodder." War (Web...r's definition) is a contest or en...unter of one party or parties with an...ther party or parties. According to ...e above definition, a domestic war ...s great a sin as a national war. ...e goodly number of our people who ...e harping universal peace know not ...e first principle by which to attain ...r, at least, they show absolutely ...e appearances of knowing. What is ...e going to profit any nation to be ...rally at peace with all other ...ations, and yet its citizens are con...ntly quarreling among themselves? ...(Mark 3:24.) A domestic war, "in ...e sight of God," if carried to the ...me of murder, is as great sin as carried to the extent of murder, according to Mark 3:25, it is also as great as national conflict without bloodshed.

Webster defines the word as "the killing of a human being willfully, deliberately and unlawfully." At first thought it would appear the word murder to be correct, but as I have before stated, the word slaughter is the correct word to use in connection with national war, and we will now examine into the definition of murder and see whether my contention be correct. Now, the killing done in a national war is not always done willfully or deliberately, for often one nation is forced to go to war with another nation. Again, it is not unlawful, because all laws prohibiting murder are set aside among soldiers in time of war and decreed that "all is fair in war."

Now, murder in a domestic war will apply to the definition of murder, and so it is not murder in connection with nationalized warfare, but slaughter. If we are to be at peace with all nations let's start with our own doorsteps, and then when the time comes and that soon, we will be ready for the dawning of universal peace.

I wish to repeat it to be no greater sin for two nations to be at odds than it is for son-in-law vs. mother-in-law, or perhaps better still, husband vs. wife, or son vs. parents, etc., to be repeatedly quarreling among themselves. See again Mark 3:24-25.

Christ declared that he brought not peace, but the sword. In the presence of this declaration, why need we to search farther to find whether or no the Saviour sanctioned bloodshed? But let us consider the real meaning of the above declaration: A Christion can not go to Heaven on flowery beds of ease, but must be subjected to the snares and cares of this sin cursed world for his namesake.

Although war is not right in the sight of God, does not prove the assertion of H. G. M. that "war is murder in the sight of God." I think I have fully considered the question, and therefore wish to conclude with the conviction: War is not murder in the sight of God but sin in the light of New Testament teachings.—D. O. T., Indiana.

WAR IS NOT MURDER

War between nations cannot rightfully be designated as murder in the sight of the world, because regular warfare is recognized by all nations, although an evil, but a necessary and unavoidable evil, and because it is not the intention, in our times, to destroy the lives and annihilate an opposing party, but the object is to subject the opposing party to the will and policy of the other party, each party thinking to be in the right. The more lives can be spared to accomplish that end, or the more prisoners can be taken alive during a battle, the more glorious will be a victory for the winning side. However, to decide a difference of opinion between nations by force of arms, called war, may be considered as a remnant of barbaric times, and as the actions done by warring people are violations of the Ten Commandments, the foundation of religion and against the teachings of Christ, the Prince of Peace and good will to man, war must be wrong in the sight of God, who gave those commandments, and who sent Christ to proclaim His will to mankind

H. G. M., Tenn., refers to a duel between individuals killing each other, and two nations doing so; neither one is a Christian act, and neither is reconcilable with Christion doctrines, and yet a duel fought between individuals, according to certain regulations for such cases, is a good deal fairer for both opposing parties than the fighting of two nations at war, where any sort of trickery, deception and treachery may be resorted to, where killing the enemy from any place of concealment is lawful; from a great height in the air, from the depths of the water, from ambush, from any place where the assailant is hidden from the sight of his intended victim, from any distance between arm's length to a number of miles, then war assumes the aspect of murder, all the more in the present war, where even the international laws of warfare are disregarded. It is just as you look at it. Stealing is a crime, obtaining worldly goods under false pretense is fraud, selling ...

sary for a living at a higher rate than what they might be sold for, thereby hoarding up wealth, is legal business in the eyes of the world, but in the sight of God it will be the same wrong to a fellow men in all three cases. And war will be as long as greed, envy, jealousy, revengefulness and hatred deriving therefrom will not be banished from the minds of individuals and nations, when those evil features of human nature have been conquered than the nations may send their delegates to the peace conference at The Hague, or elsewhere, to discuss plans for disarmament and universal peace.—H. M., N. Y.

Our Correspondents

I come now to tell you all that the flower slips I offered last December are gone. I keep getting new requests for some. Have sent to all in the order they came and I found some dear new friends through that means, though I got no Wheeler & Wilson instruction book I could use with my old machine. Now, has anyone the old poem, Gregory's Christmas Eve? It begins:

"Up, Gregory! The cloudy east is
bright with the break o' day.
'Tis time to yoke your cattle,
To eat your food and away!

"What! Waiting to brew another cup
of porridge? Sure you're mad.
One cup, at your age, Gregory,
And mighty small, I had."

Then, it goes on to tell how hard he was worked with a promise of rest and play on Christmas day. My brother loved the old poem, and anyone having it who will send it to me, will be rewarded. I wish you all a summer of peace, good health and plenty.—Mrs. L. W., N. Y.

"Don't give up your faith in God," whispered a mother as she parted with her married daughter to return to her home in a distant state.

"I have not forgotten her last words," writes the daughter, "and they have cheered me many a time on the way. I can often hear them as they were whispered to me." The latter evidently remembers them in the training of her own children, as one of them, a little tot, while at the table, asked for something. Her father, not hearing what she said, little Mary raised her eyes and spoon towards the ceiling and exclaimed, "Jesus, give me some."

The mother's teachings in the home are even more lasting than in the Sunday school and church. No matter how wayward they may become in after years, the mother's prayers and early training will follow them and will sometime be recalled and perhaps bear fruit when least expected. Mothers, let this thought comfort and encourage you.—Em S. Earle.

I enjoy all the nice letters from dear friends in the Peace Page, more especially those by Aunt Eunice. Would the dear readers of our great national paper please send cards and letters of congratulations to Mrs. Eunice See, Hannibal, Mo., on her twenty-second wedding anniversary, April 20.—C. V., Connecticut.

At London, Tenn., near my home, are many landmarks of forts of the civil war. I live in Roane county near the fork of the Tennessee and Clinch rivers. I am 74 years old and have always been a farmer.—I. M. E., Tennessee.

I am a farmer's wife and I raise chickens and milk the cows, and besides this I do all my housework. The way I feel about it is that the farm is run for the benefit of the family and not for the farm. A woman is not supposed to be dumb, like a horse; she ought to have sense enough to sit down when she gets tired without having her husband make her stop her work and rest. I never had a bath tub for any of my children and I have had nine of them. A wash tub is good enough if she uses it often enough. Water, soap and a clean cloth are all that are necessary. If a woman can't use a needle and thread a man better not marry her.—M. A. from Illinois.

There's lots of good sense in this short paragraph. It is possible to be clean without modern conveniences, but a woman with a family is a failure if she can't sew.—M. H.

I want the address of any comrade who was with me in a rebel prison at Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1862. Ed Harrison, Co. G, 2 Indiana, Marengo, Ind.

My sister-in-law has been ill with consumption for 12 years in bed. Will the readers of The Blade please remember her?. Address Miss Mary E. Surkhammer, R. D. No. 2, Box 47, Weston, W. Va.

Phiba Marie Sayre, Rockcastle, W. Va., is a little blind girl of 14 years. She would like to receive cards.

HELPING MOTHER

The mother in the home, if she is properly watchful of the health of her family, would be wise to inaugurate a crusade against all warring germs.

Each member of the family ought to assist her in every way possible. In this manner the spread of contagious disease may be greatly checked.

It is an impossibility to have any home strictly sanitary. This would mean sacrificing in artistic beauty. Carpets, draperies and papered walls, long considered a menace to health, would have to be discarded.

Very few families have the courage to run their homes upon a strictly sanitary basis; therefore the draperies and upholstered furniture remain.

Window draperies sift all the germ-laden dust from the streets and very quickly become a delightful resting place for an unbelievable number of bacilli.

If the draperies are of washable material, they should be frequently dipped in a weak solution of chloride. Your druggist will tell you the right proportion.

The doorknob of every room, turned by countless germ-covered hands, should have an antiseptic bath as often as possible.

While the telephone is a wonderful invention, and it would be a difficult matter to exist comfortably without one, it is a breeder of disease.

To prevent this, to a certain extent, an antiseptic shield should be placed over the mouthpiece.

A good idea would be for each member of the family to have his own shield conveniently near the phone, and use it when speaking. If this cannot be done, then the mouth-

—Indianapolis News.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

FOR IOWA

I was in the Union army in the civil war. I am a native of Indiana, but liked the artillery service best, so I enlisted in Co. I, Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery. I was the youngest boy in our regiment. I never drank nor used tobacco nor gambled, though many of the soldiers tried to get me to. I believe in good morals and Christianity, and I joined the Methodist church as soon as I got home from the army and have worked in the church and Sunday school ever since. Comrades of the army, let's all do all the good we can in all the ways we can. I came to Iowa in 1870 and I found a splendid country, nearly all level land and very productive. We raise everything. It is the banner state in corn, and no irrigation. Statistics show that Iowa is in the lead in grain and stock. Des Moines, our capital city, and many other towns and cities have closed all saloons, and our legislature just closed passed laws making Iowa on the dry list after January 1 1916. Our people are educated and intelligent, with good schools and colleges and good churches of all kinds.

Everything is looking fine, and the birds are singing their merry songs. We have timber and coal, rivers and level prairies and good climate. Taking everything into consideration, there is no state that will rank with Iowa.—E. L. Dickinson, Winterset, Iowa.

MANY LETTERS IN ONE

I have tried several times the past year to send a letter to the M. G. R., but did not "arrive." First, I wanted to write a letter for Girls' day very much. For, dear girls, do you realize that there has never been a time since Mother Eve's day that we have had the privileges, opportunities and blessings that the girls of the twentieth century are enjoying? You need not take my word for it, but just look up a little history a few centuries back and see for yourself. If our great-grandmothers could read and write, it is a wonder, but today any girl with a little ambition and pluck can get a fairly good education.

A girl was complaining because she didn't have a horse to drive, like her brother. Don't you know that it is much more healthful to walk than ride? Just skip along and be glad you have a pair of sound legs to carry you.

Then I wanted to write a love letter for the Boys' day, but maybe our Martha don't approve of love letters, so I didn't write for lack of time. But here is a word for you today:

"In all God's diadem
No star shines brighter than the
kingly man,
Who nobly earns whatever crown he
wears;
Who grandly conquers or as grandly
dies;
And the white banner of his manhood
bears
Through all the years uplifted to the
skies."

Fathers' day I attempted writing again, for I wanted to speak a few words for my father. When our mother passed on to the better land she left father with six little girls to care for, and someway he managed to keep us together at home until we were grown up, and we never had to endure the calamity of having a stepmother.

In Dickens' Great Expectations, is it no grand, the way Wemmick treated his father, the "aged parent?" Children, old and young, might well learn a lesson from his example. Is there anything more despicable than for a younger person to ill-treat or take advantage of the helplessness of the aged parent? I think not. Young people should remember that every kindness shown to the aged is sure to receive its reward in due season, and vice versa.

Buckeye Mother, the cares and duties cannot be laid aside, but some day there will be a little story written, just the same.

Night Hawk, like you I have work to attend to outdoors as well as housework, and it certainly keeps one busy, but I always take time to eat and would advise you to, if you want to keep your health.

Pine Tree, Nannie Hamm and Mother's Stay, we would like to hear from you. Raoul de Coubert and Pennemite Jake, we did not see you in any of the discussions with the other bachelors. Have you become Benedicts?

see or hear of a man who strikes a blow against the tobacco habit.

Blue Eyed Hermit, it would be a pleasure to read one of your good letters again.

Daisy of the East, a little praise or word of encouragement is certainly appreciated by teachers, also by pupils and all travelers along the highway of life. It strengthens one for fresh endeavors sometimes when almost discouraged. We should be as ready to give as receive praise.

"Lost for want of a word,
A word that you might have spoken;
Who knows what eyes may be dim
Or hearts be aching and broken?"

Felix Jones, Missouri Schoolma'am, and all others of the profession, come with your good letters and let us have The Teachers' Nook an interesting and helpful department of The Blade every week. I shall try to write occasionally.

A steam locomotive was introduced into a place where such power was unknown. An old gentleman looked it over and, shaking his head, remarked: "It will never go; it will never go!" But it whistled and puffed and began to move swiftly along and was soon out of sight, while the old man watched with amazement. Throwing up his hat, he exclaimed: "It will never stop; it will never stop!" Of course it did stop, and I will also before the editor's patience is exhausted.—Olive Branch, New York.

"PEACE DAY"

I suggested the 15th of June on account of flowers being so plentiful then and the date easy to remember. Another member since selected the same date. I don't remember her name. I selected a pink flower of any kind with a green foliage. Now for my reason: We have the red carnation for "father's day" and the white carnation for "mother's day," and it is the custom here to wear a red carnation on father's day and a white one on mother's day. Well, mother's day was started first and both days come in May when flowers are not very plentiful, especially carnations. When mother's day came around we could not get a white carnation, some one sent to a green house and got a few, and some the next year bought some made of celluloid, but since that we just wear any kind of a white flower we can get as white represents purity. We think it does not make much difference. I am in favor of the pink carnation for "peace day" if the flower is just to represent the day, but if we are to wear one on that day I am afraid not many could do that.

I am one of the greatest flower lovers you ever saw and have many kinds of hardy and house plants. There are but two months of the year, December and January, that I don't have flowers blooming in the yard, and now I have a large pit and one room full of house plants. I never saw any color of carnation except the red. I have seen all colors of other kinds of pinks. No one around here has them and I never saw them in any other state. I am like a little child. Something hard to get is what I want. We are having a very mild winter.—Mrs. M. C. V., W. Va.

MORNING THOUGHTS

BY ELIZABETH

SUNDAY—Human kindness is divine. Grant me the strength always to be kind.

MONDAY—There is joy in work as well as in play, if I carry with me a joyous spirit.

TUESDAY—I should not always be too sure that others are to blame for the troubles I may have. Am I faultless?

WEDNESDAY—A smile will often win where a frown will only block the way.

THURSDAY—May I believe in those I love as I would have them believe in me.

FRIDAY—To speak kindly, to think kindly, to act kindly, will make of this a kindly day.

SATURDAY—In this week, if there has been unpleasantness, let it pass with the week. Tomorrow will be a fresh beginning.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Just a Mother from Ohio.

B. F. B., Pa.

Relatives of Julius Benson, late of Watkins, N. Y.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Helping Parents.

I am a girl 14 years of age. I live in the country. I go to school. I am in the eighth grade. I like to go to school just fine. I have two brothers, Tommie and Forrest. If I have any hobby, I guess it is helping my parents. I think it is children's place to help their father and mother all they can, for some day they may wish to do something for them when they can't. I have two pet cats. I wonder how many of you girls love flowers. I love to roam over the beautiful mountains of Virginia and gather beautiful flowers in the spring. We have a large creek that runs down near our schoolhouse.—Callie Mae Owen, Hinasee, Va.

A Soldier Grandfather.

Come all old soldiers and the rest, and tell us what you know of the war. My grandfather was in the civil war. His name is Will Harpe, if any of the old soldiers should know him. He will be 74 years old in August. I have forgotten what company he was with.

How many have read The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come? I have, and like it fine. I think I have learned about as much of the civil war from it as from any of my school histories. I should like to read other war stories.—Missouri Girl.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Thelma Duane, 13, Owego, N. Y., has two birdhouses and is going to put up more. Their own house burnt last December. Thelma has three brothers.

Mildred Kitts, 15 next August, Sutton, W. Va., likes to draw. Susan Cutlip, 12, same address, likes to crochet and to embroider.

Mabel Dunfee, 12 August 28, Frost, Ohio, has three brothers and four sisters.

Myrtle Hendershott, 16 May 30, welcome, as are all bird lovers, to the bird club.

Sadie Beckemeier, Greenback, Tenn., wants Titanic and a song beginning, "You can count the days I'm gone."

Philip Sperry is one of five brothers who live at home with the mother, on a farm near Palermo, W. Va.

Frances Cowles, 10, whose mother is dead, lives on a farm with her grandparents, near Grover, Pa. She has a little cousin visiting her at present, and they have fine times together. Thomas Jones is the cousin's name. He lives in Elmira, but writes the Blade boys and girls that his hobby is living on a farm.

Jessie Mounts, 12 November 7, Fremont, Ind., loves flowers. Jessie has four brothers, but no sisters.

Helen Hull, 14, and Lenora Woodford, 16, Waterford, Pa., would like to exchange view cards.

Rachel Dairs, 12, Highlands, N. C., wants Steamboat Bill and Casey Jones.

Roy Martin, 15, Zenith, W. Va., has several bird boxes where wrens and bluebirds are building. Roy lives at the foot of Peters Mountain. By going up the mountain a mile one can look off 35 miles.

Tressa M. Knapp, Rockcastle, W. Va., 11, likes to read and to clerk in the store.

Alma Burns, Rosedale, W. Va., lives amid very pretty scenery.

Helen Floyd, Norfleet, Ky., age 10 September 5 : I live on a farm of 120 acres. I help raise chickens and turkeys and guineas. I would like to hear from the boys and girls.

Emma Floyd, Norfleet, Ky., age 9 November 28: I have a sister and two brothers. We have a fine time at play. I have a big doll. I would like to hear from the little girls and boys.

Forkston, Pa., our home, is a thriving village. There are two churches two stores and one hotel. We suppose this will be a temperance house now as Wyoming county went dry at the last license court. We were very glad of this temperance movement. Our fathers are farmers, and we much prefer farm life to that of the city. Our ages are 18 and 19. Our hobbies are music and dish-washing.—Able-

POETS' CORNER

MOTHER'S ALMANAC

Lippincott's Magazine.

I tell you, when it comes to dates,
My mother's just the boss!
She tells me all I want to know
'Thout ever gettin' cross.

You'd think she'd get mixed up sometimes;
At school I know I do—
'Bout Washington and Plymouth Rock
And 1492.

But mother says "The war with Spain
Was fought in '98,
The year you all had chickenpox,
Exceptin' Sister Kate.

"The Boer war in Africa—
That was a dreadful thing—
Began in '99, I know,
For Jack was born that spring.

"In '98 the Spanish ships
Were sunk in Cuban channels,
'Twas summer, for you children had
Just changed your winter flannels.

"In 1904, my dear,
The Russians fought the Japs,
That year was very cold and you
Had chilblains and the chaps."

There are six of us and we're all mixed up
With hist'ry just that way;
Sometimes it's measles, croup or mumps,
But there's no date that ever stumps
My mother, night or day.

THE ISLE OF THE LONG AGO

Benjamin F. Taylor.

Oh, a wonderful stream is the river Time,
As it flows through the realm of Tears,
With a faultless rhythm and a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep and a surge sublime,
As it blends with the ocean of Years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow
And the summers like buds between,
And the year in the sheaf so they come and go
On the river's breast, with its ebb and flow,
As they glide in the shadow and sheen.

There's a magical isle up the river Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime
And a voice as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses are staying.

And the name of this isle is the Long Ago,
And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow—
They are heaps of dust, but we loved them so
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of song that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayer,
There's a harp unswept and a lute without strings;
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And garments that she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By the mirage is lifted in air;
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent roar
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh, remembered for aye be the blessed isle,
All the day of our life till night.
And when evening comes with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing in slumber awhile,
May that "Greenwood" of soul be in sight.

SADIE RAY

Near a cool and shady woodland,
Where the rippling streamlets flow,
Dwelt a maiden, kind and lovely,
But 'twas in the long ago.
Oft I kissed her and caressed her,
As we danced the hours away,
Oft I told her that I loved her,
But she's dead, my Sadie Ray!

Chorus.

Oft I kissed her and caressed her,
As we danced the hours away,
Oft I told her that I loved her,
But she's dead, my Sadie Ray:

When at eve the golden sunset
Ushered in the moon and stars,
Arm-in-arm we walked together
To the gate of chestnut bars.
Here we talked of future pleasures,
Here she named our wedding day,
But, alas! 'tis long in coming,
For she's dead, my Sadie Ray.

In my dreams I see her smiling,
Far above the clear blue sky;
She is kneeling to the angels,
Who in groups are standing by.
Then, again, I hear her calling,
"Come, my darling, come, I say.
There is room here for another,
Come and kiss your Sadie Ray."

ONE BY ONE

By Adelaide Anne Procter.

One by one the sands are flowing,
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going,
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee;
Let thy strength go to each;
Let no future dreams belate thee;
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from heaven)
Joys are sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready, too, to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,
Do not fear an armed band;
One will fade as others greet thee,
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at lifes' long sorrow;
See how small each moment's pain;
God will help thee for tomorrow,
So each day begin again.

Every hour that fleets so slowly
Has its task to do or bear;
Luminous the crown, and holy,
When each gem is set with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passing hours despond;
Nor, the daily toil forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's token,
Reaching heaven, but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken
Ehe the pilgrimage be done.

OVER IN THE MEADOW

Over in the meadow, in the sand, in the sun,
Lived an old mother toad and her little toadie one.
"Wink," said the mother; "I wink" says one,
So it winked and it blinked in the sand in the sun.

Over in the meadow, where the stream runs blue,
Lived an old mother fish and her little fish two.
"Swim," said the mother; "we swim," said the two,
So they swam and they leaped where the stream runs blue.

Over in the meadow in a hole in a tree
Lived a mother bluebird and her birdlets three,
"Sing," said the mother; "we sing," said the three,
So they sang and were glad in a hole in a tree.

Over in the meadow, in the reeds on the shore,
Lived a muskhat and little muskrats four.
"Dive," said the mother; "we dive," said the four,
So they dived and they burrowed in the reeds in the shore.

Over in the meadow, in a snug beehive,
Lived a mother honey bee and her little bees five.
"Buzz," said the mother; "we buzz," said the five,
So they buzzed and they hummed in a snug beehive.

Over in the meadow, in a nest built of sticks,
Lived a black mother crow and little crows six.
"Caw," said the mother; "we caw," said the six,
So they cawed and called in a nest built of sticks.

Over in the meadow, where the grass is so even,
Lived a gay mother cricket and little crickets seven.
"Chirp," said the mother; "we chirp," said the seven,
So they chirped and chirped notes in the grass even.

Over in the meadow, by an old mossy gate,
Lived a brown mother lizard and her lizards eight.
"Bark," said the mother; "we bark," said the eight,
So they barked in the sun by the mossy gate.

Over in the meadow, where a clear pool shines,
Lived a green mother frog and her froggies nine.
"Croak," said the mother; "we croak," said the nine,
So they croaked and plashed in a clear pool shine.

Over in the meadow, in a sly little den,
Lived a gray mother spider and her spiders ten.
"Spin," said the mother; "we spin," said the ten,
So they spun lace webs in their sly little den.

POEMS WANTED

That Ain't the Worst of It.
Why the Deacon Stayed From Church.
When the Honeymoon Is Over.
The Flying Cloud.
Old Si Hubbard.
Wait Till the Clouds Roll By, Jennie.
The New Country Song.
Little Jim.
The Sword of Bunker Hill.
Life's Railway Track.
Bonnie Doon.
Beautiful Beckoning Hands.
"Ha, Ha, Laughed the Devil"—to Olga M. Haynes, French Creek, W. Va.
Brave Boys Are They.
"I've just arrived from the salt, salt sea,
My true love for to see."
And
"There sailed a ship from the north countree,
And she sailed by the name of the Merry Golden Tree."
To F. C. Senour, New Augusta, Ind.
The Bells.
When I Went to School With You.
In the Gloaming, and Will You Love Me In December, to Bernice Farris, Meadow View, Va.
Don't Blame Me for Loving You, Let Me Call You Sweetheart—to Mabel Logan, Meadow View, Va.
'Tis Silence All Beside the Lake, Where Once the Savior Trod, to C. A., Box 71, Pleasant Lake, Ind.
Little Boy Blue.
The Fate of McGregor, by James Hogg.
School Days at Harvard.
Haen Singen.
Whistling Regiment.
Where the Silver Colorado, to Perry Walters, Jones, Mich.
A Little Pilgrim, to Mrs. Clara Gilmore, Clarington, O.

Cheer-Up Row

Mrs. Harriet Kline, 78, May 3, Cassopolis, Mich. and a native of Ohio, has lately lost her husband and needs some of your good cheer to relieve her loneliness.

Miss Lois Earhart, of Wytheville, Va., has been an invalid and shut-in for eight years. Messages, please. —Mrs. W. N., Virginia.

Ida O. Kelley, 14, Candler, N. C., has been ill and asks cards.

HAIL, OLD SOLDIERS

The Peace Page Reunion Day, May 27, hopes to find every old soldier of our family represented. Send a word of greeting, if nothing more, so that we can have "Our Correspondents'" column a page long and full of handshakes. Already the letters are coming and we welcome all who send between this and the 20th of May. Rally 'round the Peace Page Flag

FARMER'S WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK

A Weak, Nervous Sufferer Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Kasota, Minn. — "I am glad to say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than anything else, and I had the best physician here. I was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work and suffered with pains low down in my right side for a year or more. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I feel like a different person. I believe there is nothing like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weak women and young girls, and I would be glad if I could influence anyone to try the medicine, for I know it will do all and much more than it is claimed to do." — Mrs. CLARA FRANKS, R. F. D. No. 1, Maplecrest Farm, Kasota, Minn.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY

I would like to have some information about the Chautauqua assembly.—F. E. F., Dexter, Iowa.

The Chautauqua was established by Lewis Miller in 1874 at Fairpoint, for Bible study and the training of Sunday school teachers. But the ideal and purpose of the assembly were gradually broadened, and to the religious study a great variety of subjects was added. The religious spirit, however, pervades the work of the assembly. The best exponent of the spirit of the institution was its chancellor, Dr. John H. Vincent. He infused into it the idea that all sound learning is sacred, and that the secular life may be pervaded by religion.

The work done there may be classified as follows: (1) The college of liberal arts, instruction in languages, mathematics, psychology, science, etc., by well known men, continued during the winter by correspondence; (2) college of pedagogy; (3) schools of sacred literature; (4) classes of music, physical education, etc.; (5) lecture courses similar to the university extension lectures, without extra fee; (6) public lectures and addresses by those prominent in various departments; (7) recreative entertainments, concerts, recitals, etc.

SIAMESE TWINS

Please give a sketch of the Siamese twins.—L. C. H., Petersburg, Pa.

The Siamese twins were born April 15, 1811, and died January 17, 1874. Their birthplace was in Siam, but they died in North Carolina. The name was given to two individuals of Chinese extraction, named Chang and Eng. In 1829 they were brought to the United States and were used for exhibition down near Mt. Airy, in North Carolina, and took up the occupation of farmers. They differed widely in appearance, character and strength, performed their physical functions separately and were addicted to different habits, Chang being intemperate and irritable, Eng sober and patient. Both were married and had large families of children, a number of whom died young, but showed no malformations at all.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

Will you please print a history of the life of Alexander H. Stephens?—J. A. M., Gordon, Nebr.

Alexander Hamilton Stephens, the vice president of the Southern Confederacy, was born in Georgia, February 11, 1812, and died March 4, 1883. In 1832 he graduated from Franklin college, and started to practice law. He served in the legislature of Georgia, and from 1843 to 1859 was a member of the national house of representatives. He supported Douglas in his slavery policy but strongly opposed secession in 1860. However, when the step had once been taken, he sided with the Confederacy, and accepted the office of vice president during the years 1861-1865. He differed with President Davis as the war progressed. In 1864 Stephens favored peace, and the following year took part in the Hampton Roads conference. He was imprisoned in 1865, but was shortly afterward released. Having been elected United States senator he was refused a seat. From 1875 to 1882 Stephens was again a congressman from Georgia. In the latter year he was elected governor of his native state, but died soon after assuming the duties of his office.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

Please give the different religious denominations in the United States and the number of members of each. —T. G. H., Bismarck, W. Va.

Denominations.	Churches.	Members.
Adventists	2,547	98,822
Baptists	57,364	6,129,467
Dunkard Brethren	1,291	119,460
Plymouth Brethren	403	10,566
River Brethren	105	4,903
Buddhists	74	3,168
Catholic Apostolic	24	4,927
Eastern Catholics	331	438,500
Western Catholics	14,681	13,657,787
Christadelphians	70	1,412
Chrfstians	1,182	102,902
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	17	5,865
Christian Scieatists	1,347	85,036
Christian Union	272	14,807
Church of God	595	41,475
Church of the Living God	68	4,286
Churches of New Jerusalem	157	9,601
Communistic Societies	22	2,272
Disciples of Christ	11,725	1,519,369
Evangelical	2,950	187,945
Faith	146	9,572
Friends	1,167	124,216
Latter Day Saints	1,520	356,000
Lutherans	16,100	2,388,722
Scandinavian Evangelical	857	72,000
Mennonites	736	57,337
Methodists	61,523	7,125,069
Moravian	143	20,467
Nonsectarian Bible Faith	204	6,356
Pentecostal	648	23,337
Presbyterians	16,646	2,027,598
Protestant Episcopal	7,899	997,497
Reformed	2,763	463,686
Reformed Catholic	6	2,250
Salvationists	889	27,474
Schwenkfelders	6	1,000
Social Brethren	17	1,262
Society for Ethical Culture	6	2,450
Spiritualists	2,000	200,000
Theosophical	145	4,189
United Brethren	4,166	328,039
Unitarians	477	70,542
Universalists	709	51,716
Independent Congregations	879	48,673

HAYMARKET MASSACRE

Kindly give an account of the Haymarket massacre.—L. A. S., Weisburg, Ind.

The Haymarket Square massacre was the murder of several policemen in Chicago, May 4, 1886, by a bomb thrown by an anarchist. The labor troubles had long been exploited by the practical anarchists, who urged the general seizure of property and the murder of its owners. In February, 1886, the McCormick Reaper Works had been closed on account of the demand for the expulsion of some non-union men, but had reopened. Meantime a great eight-hour strike had left some 50,000 unemployed workmen in the city, and in view of an almost certain conflict with the police, George Engel proposed at the meeting on May 2, and the meeting endorsed, a plan to blow up the police stations, shoot the emerging police, cut the telegraph wires, fire buildings, to engross the service of the fire department and make a general jail delivery. The next day August Spies and others incited a meeting of the Lumbershovers' Union, 16,000 or more, to assail the McCormick Works, in order to furnish an opportunity for carrying out this plan. The mob attacked the works, but was driven off. No one was fatally hurt, but Spies immediately issued a circular headed "Revenge," asserting that six workmen had been killed, and calling their brethren to arms. He also published in his paper a fierce article, repeating the falsehood and declaring that there had been a massacre to terrorize the workingmen. In the evening a meeting was held at Greif's hall, at which Engel's plan was adopted. Spies and others spoke for a mass meeting to further the plan above mentioned, and it was fixed for next evening in Haymarket Square. Rudolph Schnaubelt wished to have all Socialists in other cities notified so that there might be a general revolution. The signal was to be "Ruhe" (peace), which was printed in next afternoon's Arbeiter Zeitung. The air was full of rumors of intended violence, and the mayor ordered the police to mix with the meeting, and 176 were concentrated at the nearest station. Spies and Parsons spoke first, but the mayor was in the crowd, and they used mild language, till his suspicions were lulled and he left. Then Fielden began a bloodthirsty and frenzied harangue calling for the extermination of the capitalists. The crowd grew so wild that the police, in four divisions, appeared and covered the street, and Captain Ward ordered the crowd to disperse. Fielden called out, "we are peaceable," and a bomb was at once thrown into the midst of the police, and 8 policemen were killed or mortally wounded and great number injured. The police charged the mob, dispersing it in disorder. Besides those killed, 68 of the police were wounded by shot or bombs. Spies, Parsons, Fischer, Engel, Lingg, Fielden, Schwab and Neebe were arrested and tried as accessories before the fact; the first four were hanged; Lingg shattered his jaw with a bomb, and died; Fielden and Schwab were given life sentences, and Neebe 15 years. The last three were pardoned in 1893.

GENE STRATTON PORTER

Please give a sketch of the life of Gene Stratton-Porter.—J. L., Amesville, Ohio.

Gene Stratton Porter, the author and illustrator, was born on a farm in Wabash County, Ind., in 1868. She had a private education and married Charles Darwin Porter in 1886. She was for two years editor of the camera department of Recreation; two years on the natural history staff of Outing and for four years specialist in natural history photography on the Photographic Times Annual Almanac. Mrs. Porter is a member of the Society of Western Authors, of the Audubon Society, and of the National Geographic Society. She is the author and illustrator of The Song of the Cardinal, Freckles, What I Have Done With Birds, At the Foot of the Rainbow, A Girl of the Limberlost, Birds of the Bible, Music of the Wild, The Harvester, and Laddie.

MISCELLANEOUS

W. D., Fitzgerald, Ga.—The Rural Free Delivery Service was started under President McKinley in 1897.

L. R., LaFollette, Tenn. — The average annual rainfall of Colorado is 14.8 inches, varying from 30 inches at Pike's Peak to 12 inches at Las Animas.

L. L., Marion, Ind.—At 12 noon Thursday, eastern time, it is 1:04 Friday morning at Manila, P. I.

F. C., Skyler, W. Va. —The value of the products of the slaughtering and packing industry is $1,370,568,000; of the foundries and machine shops, $1,228,475,000; of the lumber and timber industry, $1,156,129,000.

NEWS OF THE HEAVENS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY

BY PROF. ERIC DOOLITTLE.

THE watcher of the heavens has observed how, for some weeks past, the evening skies have been steadily taking on their summer aspect. Slowly the bright winter groups have been withdrawing in the west; the Great Dipper has swung to its highest position in the heavens, Bootes, Corona and Hercules are steadily mounting toward the zenith,

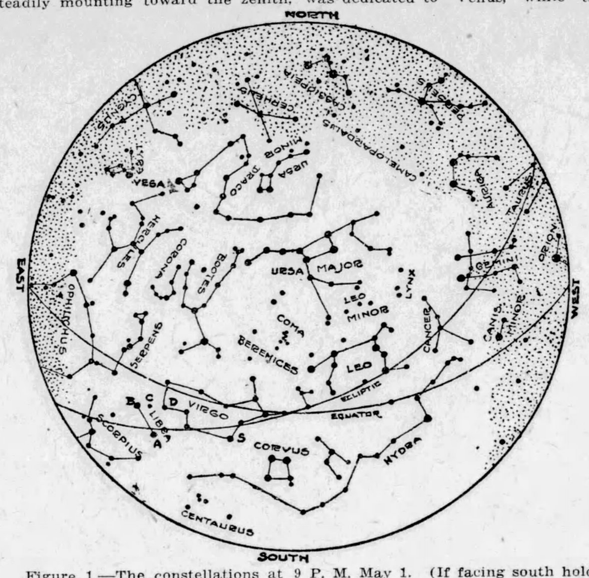

Figure 1.—The constellations at 9 P. M. May 1. (If facing south hold the map upright. If facing west hold west below. If facing east hold east below. If facing north hold the map inverted.)

the beautiful early summer star, Spica has almost reached the meridian in the south, while Vega, the most brilliant summer star of all, is already high above the ground in the northeast. It is this constant transformation of the beautiful scene spread out above us that adds so greatly to the variety and pleasure of the celestial observations.

The Most Striking Summer Group of Stars.

Low in the southeast there is now entering the evening sky a beautiful figure which is the most striking and interesting of all our summer groups. This is the great Scorpion, the Slayer of Orion, who for this deed was exalted in the skies and there occupies such a position that always while he enters the heavens the Hunter sinks below the ground as if still in fear. The three bright stars which cross the body of the Scorpion bear indeed some resemblance to the Belt of Orion and are sometimes mistaken by very inexperienced observers for this latter figure. Possibly it is the eastern region was the House of Mars, to the astrologers an accursed constellation, the source of wars and plagues. This, too, is probably the "Chambers of the South," referred to in the book of Job.

The southern claw, at A, Figure 1, is easily seen to be a wide, double star, even with a very small telescope, while the star at B is very remarkable for having a distinctly greenish color, a very rare tint among stars. Twenty

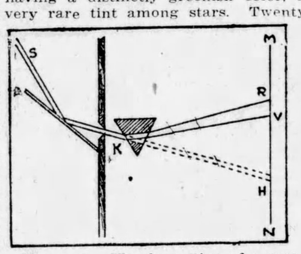

Figure 2.—The formation of a spectrum.

centuries ago this sun was the brightest star of the whole constellation, while now it is not one-sixth part as bright as the beautiful Antares, nearby, but whether one of these stars has since been steadily growing brighter or the other fainter we do not know. Neither at present shows signs of variability.

At the point C, nearly midway between B and D, there is a rather faint star, which, like the well-known Demon star, Algol, is periodically eclipsed by a dark companion which revolves about this sun and at intervals of two days eight hours partially hides it from our view. The maximum darkening will occur this month on the 11th and on the 18th at midnight and on the 25th at about 11 hours 40 minutes P. M.

In spite of its peculiar color, the star at B is known to be in very much the same condition as the bluish Vega and Spica and the great Sirius; it is a star of the so-called Sirian type, in which the lines of hydrogen are extraordinarily conspicuous in the spectrum. Nearly half of all the stars belong to this great class; the supposedly older and more condensed stars which resemble our sun, are but little less numerous, while the conspicuously different suns, those of a deep red color, the carbon stars, the very old ones, etc., comprise altogether scarcely more than one-eighth of the total number to be seen in the sky.

The star at B is also known to be approaching us with a speed of six miles a second.

How We Find What the Stars Are Made of.

Only a few years ago it would have been thought quite impossible that men could ever analyze the far-distant stars and nebulas and many other heavenly bodies; indeed, one of the greatest of the philosophers referred to this as one of the things which from its very nature would remain forever unknown to us. Yet the explanation of how we have achieved this most remarkable knowledge is a very simple one. It has all come through the discovery of the spectroscope, an instrument of so much importance that it has given birth to an entire new province of astronomy. It has divided the whole science into two parts, the older, or fundamental astronomy, and the so-called astrophysics. Many great observatories are wholly devoted to either the first or to the second of these lines of investigation.

It is known to everyone that if the light is passed through a prism, as in Figure 2, it will be bent out of its course, so that were a screen placed at MN the beam of light would not fall on this screen at H, but at the higher position RV. And at RV we would see the color strip, or spectrum of colors, merging from red at its upper end to violet below.

If the light S came from a brightly shining, vaporized body and the slit K was made very narrow then the color strip R V would be seen to be crossed by many bright lines and the position of these lines would depend entirely on the nature of the bright substance which was emitting the light. Thus were the bright substance iron so intensely heated that it had become a gas, we would see thousands of lines crossing the color strip, each one caused by iron light, and each one in a perfectly definite place in the strip; no other substance could produce lines in the same positions as the iron lines.

The usual arrangement is as shown in Figure 3. All light gathered by the large lens of the telescope passes out of the smallest end, K1, and falls on the slit which is at K2. The portion of the light which passed through the very narrow slit then enters the train of prisms, P, the spectrum finally falling on the photographic plate at F.

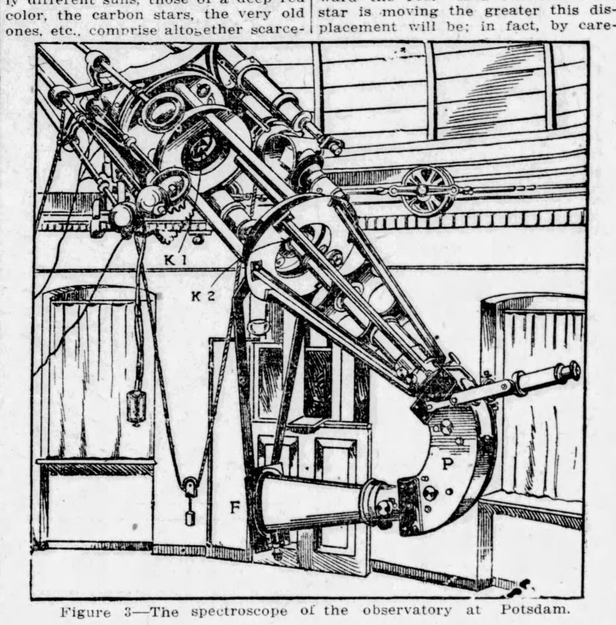

Figure 3—The spectroscope of the observatory at Potsdam.

The upper color strip of Figure 4 is from a bright star in Auriga, while the lower is a part of the spectrum of our sun. A mere glance shows that these two bodies must be of a very different constitution. In the latter we find the lines of iron, carbon, silicon, hydrogen, etc., in fact, nearly all of the elements of which our earth is composed. In this way a new element, Helium, was discovered on the sun 27 years before it was actually found on the earth.

It is one of the most striking revelations of spectroscopy that the infinite variety of the heavenly bodies are composed of the same limited number as to make up our own earth. A uniformity of substance thus extends throughout our whole visible universe.

How We Find How Fast the Stars Are Moving.

When a star is moving toward us all the lines of the color strip are displaced toward its violet end; if the star is moving away from us all of its lines are displaced slightly toward the red. And the faster the star is moving the greater this displacement will be; in fact, by carefully measuring it we can tell very exactly how rapidly the heavenly body is either approaching or reducing from us.

Thus, Spica, for example, now our conspicuous bright star, at S. Figure 1, is found to be approaching us on the whole at the rate of 9 1-5 miles each second. But in this case a careful watching of the spectrum lines would show us that this bright star has a general motion toward us. Sometimes the lines would be seen strongly displaced toward the red, sometimes toward the violet, and, in short, we would soon discover from their behavior that Spica is revolving about a dark and invisible companion. Its orbit is 3,000,000 miles in radius and the speed of Spica in its orbit is no less than 56 miles a second, so that it completes one revolution in about four days. It is this orbital motion which causes it to alternately approach and recede from us and so displaces the lines of its spectrum in what seems at first so irregular a manner.

The Planets in May.

Mercury enters the evening sky on May 1, and aches its greatest distance east of the sun on May 31. On the latter date it will set in the northwest 1 hour 40 minutes after sunset. On the evening of May 30, Mercury and Saturn may be seen near together in the sky, the former planet passing to the east of the latter on the forenoon of the next day. At this time Mercury will be north of Saturn at a distance from it equal to five times the apparent diameter of the full moon.

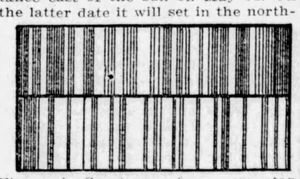

Figure 4—Spectrum of a new star and of the sun.

Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Uranus are all morning stars. The first is rapidly approaching the sun, rising but 1 hour 18 minutes before sunrise on May 1 and steadily decreasing this interval during the month. The last three planets are withdrawing from the sun and thus coming into more favorable positions. On May 1 Mars rises 1 hour 12 minutes before sunrise. Jupiter 2 hours before sunrise and Uranus at a little before 2 a. m.

Saturn will steadily sink in the evening sky during the month, Although it does not set until 10 hours 30 minutes p. m. on May 1. Its westward motion causes it to became nearly lost in the sun's rays by May 31. As before noted, it will have drawn so near the sun that on the latter date it will pass Mercury and can then only be seen low in the northwest for 1 hour and 40 minutes after sunset.

The New Comet—A Correction.

The early bulletins regarding this body stated that it drew nearest the sun in August; no year was mentioned. In our last month's article it was assumed that it was the past August which was referred to; it now appears that the least distance will be reached during next August. (The diagram of the former article is correct, but the position of the comet in its path, is in error.)

Consequently this body is now approaching us and will, in fact, be nearest the earth in June, when it will appear 165 times as bright as at the time of discovery. It may thus become a conspicuous naked eye object, but very unfortunately it will then be so far below the celestial equator that it cannot be seen from northern latitudes.

$300 Prize Why Don't You Try? It Means $300 for Someone

Each one of the above pictures stands for the name of a well known flower. The first one is a delion. Can you tell the names of the other five? Sit down now and work this out and send your solution. If you think real hard you can tell what they are. To everyone who answers correctly we will send a set of our new beautifully embossed post cards, in colors and gold including birthday, greeting and friendship cards. With your reply send 6c to pay for postage, packing, etc., for the cards. Also include if desired 10c to pay for 3 months trial subscription to EVERYDAY LIFE, our monthly publication for the home, mailing 16c in all, and we will send you our premium for 3 months, also the set of beautiful birthday, greeting and friendship post cards, beautifully embossed in colors and gold. When we send the cards we will tell you about our wonderful scheme whereby you can win the cash prize of $300.00 by showing these beautiful cards among your friends. The $300.00 will be positively paid to the winner in our contest which closes July 1st, 1915. In case of a tie prize of equal value will be given each tying contestant. SEND TODAY. You can't afford to overlook a chance to win a prize of $300.00 in cash.

EVERYDAY LIFE, Dept. P. Z. 52, CHICAGO.

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TRY A PAIR FREE

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Mr. F. A. Holton, Sparks, Kan., writes: "I am more than pleased with the glasses. They are the best fit I ever had, and I have used glasses for 10 years."

I WANT TO PROVE TO YOU ALSO AT MY OWN EXPENSE that I can fit your eyes just as well. I will therefore send them to you on ten days' free trial, because I am sure, after you have satisfied yourself that these glasses of mine fit you better than any you have ever had in your life, you will be only too glad to recommend them to your friends, and for which I will present you with a pair of protection glasses absolutely free of charge. These glasses will protect your eyes from the glare of the sun, heat, wind and dust. They will make riding a pleasure to you and enable you to do your plowing in comfort, and will also protect your eyes from the heat of a hot stove. Sit down right now, write your own name and address, also your age, and how long you have been wearing spectacles, on a post card, and send it in at once, without any money, so that you will get these two pairs of spectacles and pocket-book spectacle case by return mail. Can anything be fairer? Send the post card now to this address:

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Just send us your name and address and we will send you this fine Razor, direct from our big Factory for a free trial. Use it for 15 days, if not satisfied send it back and we will refund your money. Or if the finest razor made, you consider it the finest razor you ever used, after providing you send us $1.85 for our Shaving Set, Strop Hone and Brush. Send 2c Stamp. Bell Razor Co., Dept. 320 Geneva, Ill.

MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE at a small cost by using our Auto-bike attachment. Complete, ready to attach. No special tools required. Write today for our handsome illustrated catalog and free book. FREE BOOK describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment, Motorcycles, all makes, all models and second-hand, $50 and up.

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REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today. W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.

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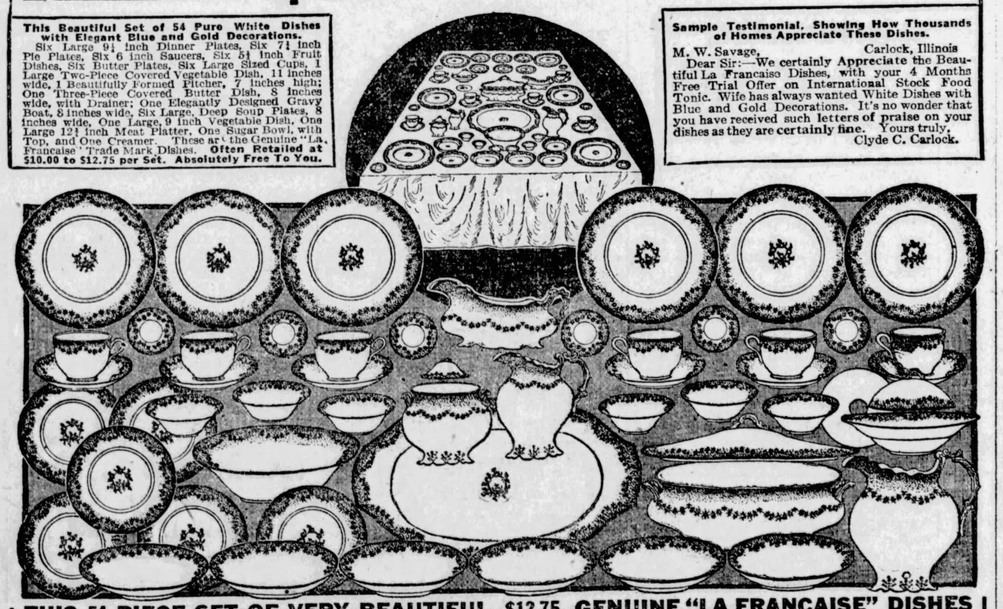
This Beautiful Set of 54 Pure White Dishes with Elegant Blue and Gold Decorations.

Six Large 9½ inch Dinner Plates, Six 7½ inch Pie Plates, Six 6 inch Saucers, Six 5½ inch Fruit Dishes, Six Butter Plates, Six Large Sized Cups, 1 Large Two-Piece Covered Vegetable Dish, 11 inches wide, 1 Beautifully Formed Pitcher, 7 inches high; One Three-Piece Covered Butter Dish, 8 inches wide, with Drainer; One Elegantly Designed Gravy Boat, 8 inches wide, Six Large, Deep Soup Plates, 8 inches wide, One Large, 9 inch Vegetable Dish, One Large 12½ inch Meat Platter, One Sugar Bowl, with Top, and One Creamer. These are the Genuine "La Francaise" Trade Mark Dishes. Often Retailed at $10.00 to $12.75 per Set. Absolutely Free To You.



Sample Testimonial, Showing How Thousands of Homes Appreciate These Dishes.

Carlock, Illinois

M. W. Savage,

Dear Sir:—We certainly Appreciate the Beautiful La Francaise Dishes, with your 4 Months Free Trial Offer on International Stock Food Tonic. Wife has always wanted White Dishes with Blue and Gold Decorations. It's no wonder that you have received such letters of praise on your dishes as they are certainly fine. Yours truly,

Clyde C. Carlock.

THIS 54 PIECE SET OF VERY BEAUTIFUL, $12.75, GENUINE "LA FRANCAISE" DISHES ABSOLUTELY FREE,—FOR YOU.

DO NOT SEND ME A CENT OF MONEY. ABSOLUTELY FREE,—WITHOUT MONEY OR WORK.

This 54 Piece Set of Beautiful and Genuine La Francaise, Pure White Dishes,—with Very Artistic Blue and Gold Decoratics,—ABSOLUTELY FREE,—IF YOU ARE RELIABLE and Accept the 4 Months' Free Trial Offer on International Stock Food Tonic. There are No Strings tied to this Offer because the Entire Set of 54 Extra Quality Dishes,—Will Be Yours At Once,—TO KEEP ABSOLUTELY FREE,—whether you EVER pay me a Cent or Not,—for My,—4 Months' Free Trial Shipment of International Stock Food Tonic. I want Every reliable Subscriber To This Paper,—to have One of these Splendid Sets of Beautiful and Extra Quality Dishes, Absolutely Free with My Compliments,—before my offer is withdrawn. I can Afford to make this Offer on a Fair and Square, Advertising Saving and Profit Sharing Basis. I Have One of these Sets of Dishes in My Own Home and I Know Your Wife will be Delighted with them. Free Premiums are only,—ANOTHER FORM of Advertising and do not cost me any more than—many Other Forms of Advertising,—but a Beautiful Extra Quality Set of Dishes in Your Home,—is the Most Pleasing and Most Permanent,—Advertising for My Business. I can afford to give them to you on the Practical Basis of Business Co-operation. My Free Dish Offer Saves you the $10.00 to $12.75 Retail Price, that Many Stores charge for these dishes. Thousands of Families are using these Dishes and are Delighted with them.

AN EXTRA $25.00 FREE, IS MY NEW,—$25.00,— DAN PATCH GOLD STOP WATCH.

IF YOU COULD visit My Office or make a trip with Me, to My Farm, and have a Personal Talk about Stock Raising, I believe you would Accept my FREE TRIAL OFFER, at once, because you have Everything to gain and you cannot possibly, risk or lose a cent. I strongly recommend International Stock Food Tonic, to all Farmers and Stockmen, for Horses, Colts, Fattening Cattle, Cows, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs, Shoats and Pigs, because I have used it, every day, for Many Years, on my Big, Horse Breeding Farm, with its 250 Horses and Colts, with Splendid and Profitable Stock Results and because it is Used and Endorsed by over Three Million Farmers and Stockmen, throughout the World, endorsed by the Leading Farm Papers and endorsed by over 150,000 Dealers, as standing the Indisputable test of 26 Years of Practical Use. You know that Any Preparation must have Very Superior Merits, to Enable Its Constantly Increasing Sale for over 26 Years. This is Absolute and Indisputable Proof of Highest Quality. I ask you to accept my 4 MONTHS FREE TRIAL OFFER on my Extra Profits Guarantee. I don't want a cent of your money until I actually prove to you, right on your own farm, that it Always makes you Extra Money, and I leave it to you, Unless you obtain EXTRA PROFIT from its every day use, you are NEVER to pay me a cent, —but the Dishes are Yours Free. International Stock Food Tonic,—helps Nature to thoroughly Purify and Strengthen the Blood, Tone Up the Entire System, Aid Digestion and Assimilation so that EVERY Animal gains More Pounds from EVERY Grished of Grain Eaten and gains More Strength and Endurance. $5000 Guarantee that My World Champion Stallions, have it every day,—Dan Patch 1:55, Minor Heir 1:58½,—George Gano 2:02, Arion 2:07½, Dazzle Patch (4) Trial 2:02½, and Electric Prince (3) 2:09½, winning Eight Trotting Races without losing a heat. My 700 acre—Horse Breeding Farm is one of the Most Famous in the World. THE ONLY FARM EVER OWNING TWO STALLIONS, WITH RECORDS BELOW TWO MINUTES. It will pay you a Big Extra Profit, to accept My 4 MONTHS FREE TRIAL OFFER,—by Return Mail, WITHOUT sending me a cent and ENTIRELY at my risk. IF SATISFIED,—THEN YOU REMIT,—ONLY AT YOUR OWN CONVENIENCE. Address, M. W. SAVAGE, or INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ABSOLUTELY AND INDISPUTABLY FREE. THE 54 DISHES WILL BE SENT AT ONCE,—TO ANY RELIABLE PARTY.

FILL OUT AND MAIL ME THIS, 4 MONTHS' FREE TRIAL, ACCEPTANCE, TODAY.

You are to be the Sole and Only Judge of Your Results.

M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:—Please ship me at once, by freight,—125 POUNDS of International Stock Food Tonic, in Twenty-Five Lb. Pails on your 4 MONTHS' FREE TRIAL OFFER. Also Send Me At Once,—Your 54 FREE DISHES. I have privilege of Using the 125 Pounds for my Stock If I Am Perfectly Satisfied, with my Free Trial Results, then I am to REMIT AT THE RATE OF THE REGULAR PRICE OF FOURTEEN DOLLARS PER ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, in FOUR Months or Write You, Asking an Extension of Time, which you agree to give me. You are also to send me Extra and Free, enough International Poultry Food Tonic,—your Remarkable Preparation to Increase Egg Production—to Pay All Freight charges on my entire shipment.

A SPECIAL AGREEMENT in My Acceptance is, if I Am Satisfied and it is NOT CONVENIENT for me to Remit IN 4 MONTHS that I Am to have an EXTENSION of TIME, if I write and request it. If I do NOT obtain Any good results, I am NEVER to pay you a cent for anything. It is a part of my order if I have NOT received Any good results, after My FREE TRIAL Using Test, ON MY OWN STOCK that—I AM NEVER TO PAY YOU A CENT for ALL the Twenty-Five Pound Pails of International Stock Food Tonic and even then, the 54-Piece Set of Dishes is to be mine FREE. If I am Not satisfied with my test, I Agree To Write You for your,—Unsatisfied Credit Blank,—and then REMAIL it to you AFTER I have filled it out in specified information as to results I obtained in my FREE TRIAL Using Test. If you have any claims for unsatisfactory results if I do not write you for your,—Unsatisfied Credit Blank, after 4 months, if I use it 4 months as directed and do not receive any good results,—YOU ARE TO ACCEPT MY WRITTEN INFORMATION ON YOUR,—UNSATISFIED CREDIT BLANK, AND PAY ME TO CREDIT ME IN FULL, WITHOUT MY PAYING YOU A CENT, BUT THE BIG SET OF 54 DISHES IS TO BE MINE, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER I EVER PAY YOU OR NOT.

MY SIGNED,—AGE—AND LEGAL PROPERTY STATEMENT

For the PURPOSE OF RECEIVING the Free Dishes, also the Stock Food Tonic on Trial,—and for the purpose of Proving My LEGAL Responsibility, I HEREBY AFFIRM THAT I AM OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE and that I OWN, IN MY OWN RIGHT,—the following specified number of stock and I own or rent the specified number of acres. I AFFIRM THAT THIS IS MY RELIABLE BASIS FOR SHIPMENT AND THAT I AM AN ACTUAL LIVE STOCK OWNER, over 21 Years Old. I HEREBY AGREE TO ACCEPT ABOVE SHIPMENT FROM RAILWAY COMPANY IMMEDIATELY ON RECEIVING NOTICE OF ITS ARRIVAL AT SPECIFIED STATION.

I Own.....Cattle.....Horses.....Sheep.....Hogs. I Also Own.....Acres, Or I Rent.....Acres.

MY REGULAR CUSTOMERS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO GIVE ABOVE PROPERTY STATEMENT.

SIGN HERE,.....Date.....

P. O.....Trading Address.....

R. F. D. No.....County.....State.....

Shipping Station.....State.....Railway.....

Give name of railway shipping office on this line IF your post-office is NOT on railway. Give name of your railroad

I Freight Rate on International Stock Food Tonic is Low and Freight Charges on Shipment Will Not Be Large. I send you enough, International Poultry Food Tonic,—FREE to pay Freight Charges of Entire Shipment.

My Retail Dealers sell my 49 Preparations on a Stock Guarantee and give Hundreds of Free Premiums

SHETLAND PONIES FREE

42 Inches High

Duke IS MY NAME

Who Wants Me

I am 42 inches high and very gentle. Every one who sees me likes me and I am sure you will like me, too.

If you ever dreamed of having a nice little pony all your own, write for my plan that has made it so easy for boys and girls to get the ponies I have given away.

You get a complete outfit, too, so when "Duke" reaches you, you can drive him or ride him. He is a dandy little fellow and a great playmate.

The outfit consists of an excellent set of black leather harness with nice shiny brass buckles, and a dandy buggy made of the very best material, finished with a fine coat of enamel. To drive "Duke" through your town would give you more pleasure than you have ever had before, so if you would like to have him, better send me your name today.

DUKE the Full-blooded Shetland Pony, Wants a Playmate. He can be yours—Hurry!

BOYS! GIRLS! Do you want a beautiful little Shetland pony? If you do, here is your chance. "Duke" will soon be given away, and shipped, by express prepaid, so that it will not cost you even one penny to get him. If you haven't a pony, and want this one, the thing for you to do is to send me your name AT ONCE and learn of my free plan. My ponies are given away so quickly that you'll stand a better chance of getting this one if you'll sit right down and send me your name without delay.

Don't Send Any Money

Uncle Jerry, the Pony Man.

Just send your name on the coupon, and you will receive, free of any cost, full information about my ponies and some beautiful pictures of them, and my big, free offer, which will double your chances of getting a pony.

I never heard of any of the boys or girls to whom I have given ponies until they wrote and told me they wanted one. That is what you must do quickly if you want one of the next ponies given away.

UNCLE JERRY, the Pony Man, A-96 E. 4th St., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Dear Uncle Jerry—I haven't a pony and want one. Please send me full particulars, free, telling how I can get "Duke" and his Buggy Outfit for my own.

My Name.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D.....State.....

THE BEST LINIMENT OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For Human Body—It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons Exterior Cancers, Boils, Corns and Bunions CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints.

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES

Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than $150.00 paid doctor's bills." OTTO A. REYER.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet B.

The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

ITALY AGREES ON TERMS ANENT WAR

Said to Have Reached Agreement Upon Which She May Take a Hand.

Rome, April 29.—From persons in close touch with the war situation, as it affects Italy, there was obtained today information which indicates that the government has arrived at an understanding with Great Britain and France concerning the terms on which Italy will enter the war, if she eventually decides to do so.

This information, while unofficial, is gathered from men who have made a close and careful study of the situation. The agreement is described as follows:

The Agreement.

First—A provision for concerted military action, Italy will refrain from hostilities during the present stage of desultory trench warfare, which would enable Germany and Austria to concentrate a large part of their forces against her. She will time her blows contemporaneously with a general effort by all the opponents of the central empires now in the field.

Second—An understanding concerning the territory to be awarded to Italy in the event of victory.

Third—A provision that after the war an alliance shall be formed between Italy and the present triple entente, of Great Britain, France and Russia.

England Makes Terms.

It is intimated that at the outset Great Britain was not disposed to make terms with Italy, but that Italy firmly declined to consider joining the allies without first having reached a definite agreement with them concerning the nature and time of her co-operation, boundary readjustments after the war and permanent assistance from the allies.

Italy is said to have received powerful assistance from French diplomacy in reaching the understandings on these points.

Von Buelow Satisfied.

Rome, April 29.—Prince Von Bülow, German ambassador to Italy today declared that he was thoroughly satisfied with conditions at Rome. He smiled when shown a report from Paris that he and Baron Von Macchio, the Austrian ambassador, were preparing to leave Italy.

"We have never dreamed of such thing," he said. "There are, of course, some countries of Europe which would like to see us go, but they are going to be disappointed. The relations between Germany, Austria and Italy are of a most friendly character and will remain so."

MAKE MORE SHELLS HERE

Americans Get Big Shrapnel Order for Great War.

Chicago, April 29.—W. P. Seelig, secretary of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., stated yesterday the company had in process of manufacture in Cleveland and other cities 100,000 shrapnel shells for the allies in the European war and has received further order of 300,000 upon which work will be begun at once.

"We received both orders," Mr. Seelig said, "through the Bethlehem Steel Co., which, I understand, is the original contract. We are doing a part of the work. The order is to be ready for shipment by October 1. The larger order is to be ready by August, 1916."

ACTION ON SINKING OF U. S. STEAMER WAITS REPORTS

Neither President Wilson Nor Secretary Bryan Excited Over German Torpedoing of Gulflight.

Ships Lost in Two Days' War in Waters Around England

RECRUIT, British torpedo boat destroyer, and two German torpedo boats sunk in a battle in North Sea. Thirty-five of the Recruit's crew lost their lives. Total German loss is not known, but a number of survivors were picked up. The Germans were attacked after they had torpedoed and sunk the trawler Colombia with a heavy loss in life.

GULFLIGHT, American oil tanker, torpedoed off Scilly islands on Saturday. Captain and two seamen lost lives. Vessel towed to Crow sound and beached.

EUROPE, French steamer, torpedoed and sunk near Bishop's Rock on Saturday. Crew rescued.

REGENT, British steamer, torpedoed and sunk off Skellig Rocks. Captain shot and killed. Many of crew missing.

BARBADOES, British trawler, crippled in fight with German submarine, but escaped. Picked up some of Colombia's crew.

ORLIDA, Swedish steamship, torpedoed in North Sea by German submarine.

TWO BRITISH TRAWLERS, sunk off Aberdeen, Scotland.

Washington, May 3.—The first official report of the torpedoing of the American tanker Gulflight reached the State Department in an undated dispatch from Consul Stephens at Plymouth, England, saying the attack was made Saturday, but the vessel was still afloat and that patrol boats were attempting to tow her to the Scilly Islands. Consul Stephens' message follows:

"American tank steamer Gulflight torpedoed off Scilly Islands at 2 instant. Captain died heart failure, body landed. Two of crew drowned, 34 saved. Vessel afloat, patrol boats attempting tow into Scilly."

Secretary Bryan announced late today that he would instruct Ambassador Gerard to inquire of the German government for the facts in connection with the torpedoing of the American ship Gulflight by a German submarine.

The German embassy announced that the Gulflight and Cushing incidents will be handled by the American ambassador at Berlin direct with the German foreign office. It denied a rumor that the German department had "put the lid on" the issuance of statements by officials in Washington.

The cargo of the Gulflight, petroleum, is listed as conditional contraband by both the German and British governments.

Secretary Bryan stated that the message of Minister Van Dyke, regarding the attack on the Cushing, had been called to the attention of the German government by Ambassador Gerard in Berlin. He said he would await the German version of the affair before taking further steps.

Await the Details.

President Wilson will reserve judgment until full official details are received. The President inquired into the incident when he arrived at Williamstown, Mass., today, but was told that so far as White House officials knew, no official word had been received.

In the face of the news dispatches which admit that the attack on the Cushing is a serious matter, but they insist that a very thorough investigation shall be made and that no hasty action should be taken.

First Case of Kind.

The attack on the Gulflight makes the first case of an American ship sunk by a torpedo and is said to be within the notice to Germany in regard to her war zone edict, that this government will hold her to "strict accountability."

It was suggested by one prominent member of the diplomatic corps that as war zone developments have been expected that diplomacy may not be able to meet the situation. It was pointed out that the attack on the Cushing by German aeroplanes, followed closely by the torpedoing of the Gulflight shows there are practically no limits to the dangers to life and property in waters patroled by the submarines.

In official circles it was thought that the inquiry probably would disclose the fact that the attack on the American vessel was an accident and not deliberate. In that event it was considered likely that no action would be taken by the American government toward a demand for damages.

Third American Victim.

If first reports are borne out, the sinking of the Gulflight constitutes the third case of an American ship struck by a torpedo with the consequent loss of life. Two American vessels have been sunk by mines, the responsibility for which has never been fixed, and the American, Leon C. Thresher, was lost when the British ship Falaba was torpedoed.

The Gulflight's crew of 36, 33 were saved. Two jumped overboard and were drowned, and the captain died of heart failure as a result of the shock. The crew was landed at Falmouth by a patrol boat.

The vessel was picked up by steam trawlers, which towed it into Crow sound, where it was beached.

The Gulflight belongs to the Gulf Refining Co., of Pittsburgh. She left Port Arthur, Tex., on April 10, with a cargo of 55,000 barrels of gasoline, and was due to arrive at Rouen yesterday or today. She was built at Camden, N. J., in August, 1914.

Officers of the company state that her crew at the time she sailed from Port Arthur numbered at least 35 men.

The Gulflight is a steel vessel of 3,202 tons, 383 feet long, 51 feet beam and 30 feet deep. She is equipped with wireless apparatus.

Toll of U. S. Ships Destroyed in War

Gulflight — American oil tank steamer, torpedoed by submarine off Scilly Islands May 1. Captain and two of crew lost.

William P. Frye — American schooner, sunk by German raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

Evelyn—American cotton steamer blown up in North Sea on Febuar 2, supposedly by a mine.

Carib—American cotton steamer, blown up by a mine off the German coast February 23.

Greenbrier—American cotton ship, destroyed in North Sea April 3.

TWO TRAWLERS SUNK

Aberdeen, Scotland, May 3.—Two British trawlers were torpedoed by German submarines off this port today.

News of the sinking of the trawlers was brought here by the trawlers Endosia, Bennington and Aires. They reported being chased by submarines, but escaped, owing to their superior speed. It is believed that the crews of the two lost boats were drowned.

The lost trawlers were the Mercury and Martabau. The crews were landed here.

ANOTHER LANDING ON DARDANELLES

This Time It is a French Force on the South Side of the Straits.

London, May 3.—Another landing of the allies in the Dardanelles sphere of operations has been effected, the French landing an army at Kerikli, on the Asiatic side of the strait, about 15 miles south of the entrance. This force has begun an advance toward the north.

A dispatch from Athens to the Daily Mail states that fighting between British forces and Turks on the peninsula of Gallipoli is in progress between Gaba Tepeh, on the Aegean sea side of the peninsula, and Maidos, on the Dardanelles side. Trenches of the Turks lying through Eski Kenio were violently bombarded by ships from the Gulf of Saros.

Tenedos reported hearing heavy gun fire on Sunday, and it is believed that the allied fleet was again bombarding the inner Turkish forts on the Dardanelles Narrows.

British forces have been more successful than the French in the fighting on the Dardanelles littoral. The French who advanced inland from Yeni Shehr were compelled to retire to the coast, whereas the British held their main positions on the Gallipoli peninsula , and the union jack is now flying over some of the works that were formerly held by the Turks.

U. S. ENVOY CLIMBS ON WAGON OF KING

London, May 1.—Ambassador Walter Hines has followed the king's example and henceforth no liquor will be served in his household in Grosvenor square. The guests at the embassy noticed the disappearance of the usual wines from the embassadorial table and wondered about it. Whether this is for the duration of the war only or forever is not known.

RESUME HOLLAND TRADE

London, May 1.—The British admiralty announces that trade between England and Holland and may be resumed, but that passenger traffic is not yet permitted.

BOTH SIDES HIT RAIL PAY AWARD

Federal Arbitrators Please Neither Western Railroads Nor the Employes.

Figures in Decision by Rail Arbitrators

Wage increase demanded	$41,000,000.00
Wage increase granted	1,020,498.10
Engines affected	5,767
Increase per year to engineers	311,111.40
Increase per year to firemen	509,386.70
Increase per year granted hostlers (estimated)	200,000.00
Engineers asking raise	27,000
Hostelrs asking raise	8,000
Railroads involved	98

Chicago, May 1.—The award handed down by the federal board of arbitration in the wage dispute between 98 western railroads and their 65,000 engineers, firemen and hostlers was condemned today by both sides. The brotherhoods had demanded wage increases amounting to approximately $41,000,000. As the labor chiefs figured the complicated schedules, the men will only receive a scant million dollars a year advance.

Representatives of the railroads figured the increase would cost them somewhere in the neighborhood of $5,000,000 ,and they expressed dissatisfaction with the decision of the board. The increase was dubbed "a mere pittance" by an official of one of the brotherhoods.

The board's award gave the firemen the largest increase in wages. The firemen in the switching service were given the most substantial raise and the engineers in the switching service also fared well.

In the passenger service, the engineers were granted a minimum of $4.50 and the firemen $2.50 per 100 miles or less, or for six hours 40 minutes or less. In the freight service, the engineers is fixed at a minimum of $4.50 and firemen $2.90 for 10 hours or less or 100 miles or less. In the switching service, the minimum is fixed at $4.25 for engineers and $2.70 for firemen, time to begin when men report for duty and to end when engine is placed on designated track.

The men won several points in their fight for a revision of rules under which they work. Among them were the granting of compensation at the rate of 4.3 cents per mile for engineers, and 2.5 cents for firemen, when "deadheading" on business for the company; elimination of surprise tests conducted under conditions that are hazardous to employes; permitting firemen to have a helper when considered necessary for shoveling coal forward and compelling the railroads to furnish a second fireman where one is not used.

TWO CUTTERS ARE LAUNCHED FOR NAVY

Newport News Yards Scene of Double Christening.

Newport News, Va., May 1.—The coast guard service gains two important additions to its fleet of vessels by the launching here today of the cutters Ossipee and Tallapoosa. A distinguished company, including officials of the United States government, members of the senate and house commerce committees, officers of the coast guard service and others witnessed the ceremonies.

The launching took place at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co.

Miss Sallie Fleming McAdoo, the 11-year-old daughter of the secretary-treasurer, was sponsor for the Ossipee, and Miss Mabel Hartwell, daughter of H. T. Hartwell of Mobile, Ala., for the Tallapoosa. Secretary McAdoo was unable to attend, owing to a recent operation. He was represented by Byron R. Newton, assistant secretary-treasurer.

Commands the Allies in Turk Invasion

According to a dispatch to the London Times from Cairo, General Sir Ian Hamilton has been selected as chief of the allied expeditionary fofrces in the Dardaneles which will advance upon Constantinople. General D'Amade is said to have referred to General Hamilton as "his chief."

METHODIST BISHOP SCORES U. S. ON MEXICO

No Right to Intervene in Internal Affairs.

Des Moines, Ia., April 30.—Bishop F. J. McConnell of Denver, Col., who recently made a tour of inspection of the Methodist missions in Mexico, in his report to the board of bishops, in session this afternoon at the First Methodist Church, is said to have disapproved of the action taken by the United States government in sending troops to Mexico.

"The United States has no more right to interfere with the internal affairs of Mexico than with the countries at war in Europe, Bishop McConnell is reported by his colleagues to have stated.

BARGAINS IN SEWING MACHINES AMAZE WEEKLY BLADE READERS

New Plan of Selling Direct From Factory Saves Consumer Much Money—Blade Machines Are Big Values.

The Blade's plan of selling sewing machines direct from the factory is meeting universal praise. The middleman is eliminated—thus effecting for our readers a saving of from 25 to 33 per cent on the selling prices of machines.

The new catalogue which the Blade has printed for its readers tells the whole plan—and describes the various unusual values in high-grade machines. This book is free. You may have it on request.

It tells about the machine now offered for $12.50—usually priced by agents at $18.00. There are other special values at $15.25, $18.50, etc. —all far below the prices at which similar quality sells ordinarily.

Send for the book. The whole story is there. It is free—absolutely.

Address—The Weekly Blade Premium Department, Blade Building, Toledo, Ohio.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

5,000 SUFFERERS TO GET FREE TRIAL PLAPAO

This **generous offer** is made by the inventor of a wonderful **"all-day-and-night"** working method which is to be used to **strengthen** the relaxed muscles, thereafter **doing away with painful trusses altogether,** and the necessity for **dangerous** operations.

NOTHING TO PAY.

The **first** 5,000 sufferers who write will be sent a sufficient quantity of the **Plapao without charge** to enable you to give it a **thorough** test. **Nothing to pay** for this trial of **Plapao, now, or ever.**

STOP USING A TRUSS

Yes, **stop it, you know** by your **own experience** it is only a **makeshift, a false prop** against a collapsing wall, and that it is **undermining your health** because it tends to **retard the circulation** of the **blood. Why, then, continue** to wear it? Here is a **better way,** which you can now **prove** for yourself, **free of charge.**

USED FOR A DOUBLE PURPOSE

First: The primary and **most important** object of the PLAPAO-PADS is to keep **constantly applied** to the relaxed muscles the medication called **Plapao,** which is **contractive** in nature, and taken **together** with the ingredients in the medicated mass is intended to **increase** the circulation of the blood, thus **revivifying** the muscles and **restoring them** to their **normal strength** and **elasticity.** Then, and **not until then,** can you **expect** the rupture to disappear.

Second: Being made self-adhesive, **purposely** to **prevent the pad** from **shifting, they have** therefore proven to be an **important adjunct** in retaining rupture that **cannot be held** by a truss.

Hundreds of people, **old and young,** have gone before an **officer qualified to acknowledge oaths,** and **swore** that the PLAPAO PADS **cured** their ruptures—some of them most **aggravated** cases—and of **long** standing.

CONTINUOUS NIGHT-AND-DAY ACTION

A **striking feature** of the Plapao-Pad system of treatment is the comparatively **short** time it takes to get **results.**

This is because the action is **continuous** —night and day, throughout the **whole** of the 24 hours.

There is **no** inconvenience, **no** discomfort, **no** pain. Yet, **waking,** or **sleeping, working** or **idling**—this wonderful **remedy** is invisibly **infusing** the abdominal muscles with the **new life and strength** they **require** to perform their rightful function of **keeping the bowels** in place without the **artificial** support of a truss or device of any kind.

THE PLAPAO-PAD EXPLAINED.

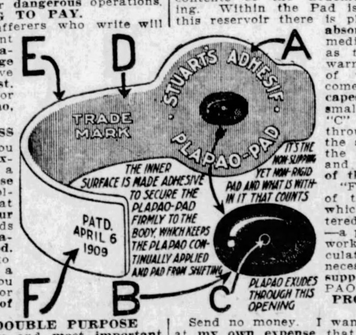
The **principle** upon which the **Plapao-Pad works** can be easily figured out by noting the accompanying illustration, and **reading** the following explanation:

The PLAPAO-PAD is **made** of a **strong flexible material** "E," which is designed to conform to the movements of body, and be **perfectly comfortable** to wear. Its inside surface is **adhesive** (similar to, yet **quite different** from an adhesive plaster)—to **prevent** the Pad "B" from **shifting** and **getting out of place.**

"A" is the **enlarged end** of the PLAPAO-PAD, which **overlies** the atrophied and weakened muscles to keep them from **giving away further.**

"B" is the properly shaped Pad, to be applied in such a way that it **blocks up the hernial orifice,** and tends to prevent the contents of the abdomen from protruding. Within the Pad is a reservoir. In this reservoir there is placed a wonderful **absorbent - astringent** medication. As soon as this medication is warmed by the heat of the body it becomes soluble and **escapes** through the small **opening** marked "C" and is absorbed through the pores of the skin to **strengthen** the weakened muscles and effect a **closure of the opening.**

"D" is the long pad of the PLAPAO-PAD which is to be plastered over the hipbone —a part of the framework of the body, calculated to give the necessary **solidity and support** to the PLAPAO-PAD.



PROVE IT AT MY EXPENSE.

Send no money. I want to **prove** to you at **my own expense** that you **can** conquer your rupture.

When the weak muscles recover their strength and elasticity—

And the unsightly, painful, dangerous protrusions disappear—

And that horrible "dragging down" sensation is banished never to return—

And you recover your vigor, vitality, energy, strength—

And you look and feel better in every way and your friends remark about your improved appearance—

Then you'll **know** your rupture is conquered—and you'll sincerely thank me for urging you so strongly to accept. NOW, this wonderful free trial.

SEND TODAY FOR FREE TRIAL.

Make a **personal** test of its **value. Send no money,** for the Free Trial Plapao costs you **nothing,** yet it **may bring** you a **Health-Restoration** more precious than **much fine gold. Accept this free "Trial" today** and you will be **glad** you took advantage of this opportunity as long as you live. Write a postcard or fill out the coupon **today,** and by **return mail** you will receive the **free trial Plapao,** with a **presentation** copy of Mr. Stuart's 48-page book on Rupture, containing full information regarding the method which was **awarded a Diploma with Gold Medal at Rome, and Diploma with Grand Prix at Paris,** which should be in the hands of every sufferer from this dreadful affliction.

If you have some friend who is ruptured, tell him about this great offer.

5,000 readers can obtain this **free** treatment. The response is **certain** to be enormous. To avoid disappointment write NOW.

SEND COUPON TODAY TO PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Inc., Block 944 St. Louis, Mo.

For **Free Trial Plapao and Book on Rupture.**

Name.....

Address.....

Return mail will bring Free Trial Plapao.

DUTCH INGENUITY SAVES COMMERCE

Oversea Trust Organized to Guarantee Against Trade With Belligerents.

The Hague, May 1.—A fine example of Dutch energy and determination, combined with readiness to meet new conditions, has been brought to the front in Holland since the outbreak of the war in the person of Cornelius J. K. van Aalst, the organizer of the Netherlands Oversea Trust. This is not a trading concern but a national institution founded to meet and overcome difficulties placed in the way of Dutch commerce by the declaration of blockades by the central European allies on the one side and the powers of the Triple Entente on the other.

It was found necessary in the first days of the war crisis to form a central institution to supervise Dutch commerce in order to prevent Holland falling unwittingly into difficulties which might involve her in the world conflict, and Mr. van Aalst, who is president of one of the leading banks of the Netherlands, consented to undertake the task of organization.

Dutch Vessels Searched.

The efforts of Great Britain and France to prevent goods which they had declared contraband from getting to their foes through neutral channels had to be met. Dutch ships were among the first suspected of carrying on this trade, and they were consequently almost always held up and searched for absolute or conditional contraband, which, when found among their cargoes, was confiscated. The delay and loss were often very serious for the Dutch merchants.

This matter was taken in hand by Mr. van Aalst and his colleagues of the "N. O. T.," as the new institution soon became known. Its members were drawn from the leading commercial men, importers, shippers and bankers, and it was able in a short time to win the respect and confidence of the foreign governments, which soon found they were dealing with a trustworthy body and permitted the much-needed raw materials and foodstuffs for Holland itself to be taken through their patrolling lines of war vessels and brought to the Netherlands. The sole condition was that Dutch merchantmen were obliged to carry papers showing that the cargoes were consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust, which stood as guarantor for the good name and good faith of the merchants who eventually were to receive them.

Commerce Goes On.

Success was complete, and Dutch commerce and industry, which otherwise would have been almost entirely suspended, were kept going practically without interruption, so that after nine months of war, Holland is able to say that, taken in its broad lines, its economic life has been only to a very slight degree affected by the hostilities proceding on all the frontiers of the country.

The operative methods of the Netherlands Oversea Trust are very simple. Every would-be importer or exporter must first apply to the organization which inquires into the genuineness of the business and, besides demanding a bank guarantee, requires proof that the goods are not being exported for the account of any person or firm belonging to a nation at war, or on the other side not being imported to Holland in order to be sent into any other country, but purely for consumption in Holland. The amount of the bank guarantee, in case of the trader not keeping his word, is confiscated. A body of controllers looks closely into the destination of the goods concerned and any breach of trust is quickly known.

Trust Makes No Profits.

The cost of the work of the Netherlands Oversea Trust, which has done such notable service to Holland during the crisis, is only ⅛ of one per cent of the value of the goods handled. The trust makes no profit, any surplus left from the percentage charged going to the national relief funds.

It is not only in connection with the prevention of contraband going into Germany and Austria that the trust is concerned. Germany also has recognied the utility of working through it and now permits several much-needed articles to be exported to Holland, after at first declining to do so, owing to fears that they might get into the hands of her enemies. Under the guarantee of the Oversea Trust, the chief of these articles, sugar beet seed, is now allowed free exit from Germany to the Netherlands, and a great industry has thus been saved from temporary destruction.

BUSINESS BETTER, SAYS U. S. BOARD

Federal Reserve Commission Report Shows Improvement All Over U. S.

Washington, May 3.—Official Washington was cheered today over the business outlook throughout the country as disclosed in reports to the federal reserve board from its agents in each of the 12 reserve districts. Briefly summarized, these reports indicated a general improvement in trade conditions and returning confidence. A feature is the reported activity of industries supplying war materials.

The board's announcement describes the improvement in the New York district as general; in the Boston district as slight; Philadelphia fair, and Cleveland good.

From the Atlanta district is reported increased activity; Chicago reports activity, but not pronounced; in the Minneapolis, Kansas City and St. Louis districts crops are said to control the situation.

Dallas and San Francisco report encouraging prospects, while in Richmond progress is still retarded by war conditions.

Business conditions are said to have improved materially in the Cleveland district, as compared with six weeks ago. The metal industry has been stimulated by foreign orders. Clothing manufacturers report increasing medium grades business. Funds for investment are plentiful. The coal trade still is reported unsatisfactory because of labor, liegislative and trade conditions.

RAILROAD ORDERS STIR STEEL TRADE

Carriers' Car and Rails Buying Takes on Momentum.

New York, May 1.—Among the interesting developments in the iron industry this week was the purchase of 85,000 tons of iron by steel plants in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. took 40,000 tons of basic iron and 20,000 tons of foundry iron and other companies 25,000 tons low phosphorus. Foundry iron sales in other districts amounted to 40,000 and 50,000 tons.

The most encouraging feature in the steel trade was the disposition among the railroads to buy equipment. The Pennsylvania system calls for 16,426 cars and 194 locomotives. Other inquiries are 2,100 cars for the Chicago & Northwestern, 1,000 for the International & Great Northern, 1,000 for the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the expected purchase of 5,000 by the Rock Island. This equipment will call for the purchase of 250,000 tons of steel. The St. Louis, Troy & Eastern ordered 300 freight cars.

Rail mills booked orders for 35,000 tons, including 20,000 tons girder rails for the Chicago railways, 6,000 for the Atlantic Coast Line, 2,000 tons for the Burlington and 1,600 tons for the Southern railway. The Rock Island contemplates the purchase of 30,000 tons and the Pennsylvania's orders for 150,000 tons are to be distributed soon.

Fabricated structural orders amounted to 16,000 tons and two New York subway sections awarded calls for 16,860 tons. The Pennsylvania ordered 1,200 tons for bridge work and inquiries for bridges were put out by 11 other roads, calling for 10,000 tons of steel. Bids on the eastern approach to the St. Louis free bridge, 24,000 tons, will go in May 10. The largest buildings orders were 7,250 tons for Pittsburgh, 1,100 tons for an apartment house in New York City and 900 tons for a building at Akron, O.

ENGLAND WARNED OF GERMAN MIGHT

Told by British Editor That Straits Must Be Forced Before Success Comes.

London, May 3.—J. L. Gavin, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette and London Observer, and a brilliant military critic, sounds the following ominous warning to England in the Observer:

"No one can be a sound critic of this war who does not possess a thorough knowledge of Germany itself, or fails to rate at the very highest the immense strength of the enemy. We can assuredly beat Germany under certain conditions not yet attained, but we have not yet begun to break her down.

Some of the Factors.

"Of our own 3,000,000 troops authorized, only a quarter are yet in the field. The Dardanelles must be opened before Russia's even larger reserves can be brought into full play. Other factors will probably intervene at no great distant date. Nevertheless months must lapse before these new forces can exert anything like their full effect.

"Despite our gradually improving position this interval must be clouded more or less by further delays, by disappointments, and in a certain sense by dangers. At some points we shall progress and at others it will take us all our time, as in the deadly struggle around Ypres, to hold our own or to recover our footing.

War of Exhaustion.

"Though an absolute guarantee for ultimate success lies in the fact that in the war of exhaustion now certain to be pushed to its most ruthless logic, the allies have in all the four main reserves of strength — man power, money power, maritime power and manufacturing power—a potential superiority which they can gradually convert into a crushing degree of applied force, some time must elapse before that potential can be applied.

"Our own full power is only prospective, while Germany's strength is realized and ready. She is reaching her maximum now.

"In some points of equipment, elaborated with an almost fiendish ingenuity of technical skill, Germany has still an advantage, as we have had recent reason to know.

"Much depends upon the action of Italy, Roumania and Bulgaria, more still depends upon the action of Britain. We believe more than ever that Germany will not be beaten within any tolerable period by a shortage of food, men or equipment, and only can be battled down by sheer ascendancy of fighting power by the allies.

"More men as well as unlimited munitions are required, and our view is even stronger than when we first expressed, over six months ago, that Britain will not rise to the full height of her task until she has put 2,000,000 men in the field."

SUBMARINES GET TWO MORE BRITISH VICTIMS

Collier and Trawler Are Sent to Bottom.

London, April 30.—German submarines operating at widely separated points have claimed two more English vessels as their victims.

The British collier Mobile was torpedoed off Lewis island, one of the Hebrides, off the west coast of Scotland, Thursday morning, while the trawler Lilly Dale was sunk in the North sea off the mouth of the Tyne, Thursday afternoon.

The men comprising the crew of the Lilly Dale were rescued.

The sailors of the Mobile were given 10 minutes to leave the collier. They took to small boats and then the submarine sank the Mobile. Sev-

CANADA WILL SEND 150,000 MEN TO WAR

Ottawa, May 1.—Though there has been no official announcement as to the number of men Canada will send to swell the ranks of the allies, it is understood that, according to present plans, 150,000 men will be sent to the firing line, and more if Lord Kitchener needs them.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, May 3.—New crop months in wheat were slightly lower on the opening call today. This was due to the rains which fell in some winter wheat sections over Saturday and Sunday. Cash wheat was slightly higher. Local stocks of wheat increased, 100,000 bushels for the week, but this increase went into millers' elevators. Trade was not brisk on the opening. New crop months were down 1-4c each.

	High.	Low.	May 3.	Close May 1.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash	1.61¾	1.60¾	1.60¾	1.61½
May	1.61¾	1.60¾	1.60¾	1.61½
July	1.36	1.34½	1.34½	1.36¼
Sept.	1.28¼	1.27	1.27	1.28½
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	79¼	79¾
May	78½	77¾	77¾	78¾
July	82½	81¾	81¾	82¾
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	58	59½
May	57¼	56¾	56¾	57½
July	57	56	56¾	57¼
Sept.	49¾	....	49½	50¾
Clover Seed—				
Prime	8.00	....	8.00	8.00
Oct.	8.45	....	8.40	8.47½
Rye—No. 2—				
Cash	....	....	1.18½	1.18
Alsike—				
Cash	8.15	....	8.15	8.15
Timothy—				
Prime	3.20	....	3.25	3.20
Sept.	3.42½	....	3.42½	3.40

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
May	1.62½	1.63⅝	1.62	1.62¾
July	1.36¼	1.37¼	1.35	1.35¼	1.37
Sept.	1.26¼	1.26⅜	1.24¼	1.24⅝	1.26⅛
Oats—				
May	77¼	77⅜	76⅜	76⅞	77¾
July	80⅜	80⅝	79½	79⅝	80⅜
Sept.	81¼	81⅜	80⅜	80½	81⅝
Oats—				
May	55⅜	56¼	54½	54⅝	56
July	54⅞	55⅛	54¼	54⅝	55¼
Sept.	48⅜	48⅜	47⅝	47¾	48⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
May	....	17.70	17.67	17.70	17.70
July	18.15	18.22	18.12	18.20	18.25
Sept.	18.62	18.65	18.60	18.62	18.70
Lard—				
May	10.15	....	....	10.15	10.20
July	10.37	10.37	10.35	10.37	10.42
Sept.	10.62	10.62	10.60	10.60	10.65
Ribs—				
May	10.27	10.32	10.27	10.32	10.32
July	10.62	10.67	10.62	10.65	10.67
Sept.	10.90	10.95	10.90	10.95	10.95

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	1.57	1.59
July	....	....	1.52½	1.54⅜

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	1.61½	1.62⅝
July	....	....	1.58	1.59½

Toledo Produce

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 28¼@30c; solid pack, 29@29½c.

Process Butter—Pei 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 25c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 15¼c; York state, 20c; brick, 15@16c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 20c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 31c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 21c; fancy, fresh, 23c.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—California, sectional cases, 2 doz., $1.35; home-grown, 20c pound.

Beets—New, 60@75c per doz.; 40@50c bu.

Beans—New Southern wax, $3.00; green, $3.00.

Beans—Dry, pea, unpicked, handpicked, $3.40 @3.50 per bu.

Cabbage—New, $3.00 case.

Carrots—New, 40@50c per doz. bunches; old, 40@50c per bu.

Celery—Washed, 60c per doz.; extra fancy Mammoth, 90c.

Cauliflower—Southern hothouse, $2.50 per doz.

Home-grown Cukes—$1.40@1.50 per doz.

Endive—French, 20@25c per lb.

Lettuce—Leaf, 6c per lb.; head, Southern, $1.00 doz.

Mango Peppers—Southern, 6-basket crates, $2.75@3.00.

Mushrooms—40@50c quart.

Onions—Yellow or red, 75c bu.; white, 90c bu.

Onion Sets—Yellow, $1.00@1.15 bu.; white, $1.25@1.40 bu.

Onions—New, green, 4@5c doz. bunches.

New Texas Bermuda Onions—$2.00@2.25 per crate; white, 1.85@2.00; yellow, 1.50@1.60.

Parsley—Southern, 50c doz.

Peas—California, $3.50 box.

Pie Plant—Home-grown, 50@60c doz.

Potatoes—$1.25 bag, 150 lbs.; new, $6.00 bbl.

Parsnips—50@60c bu.

Radishes—Round breakfast, 25c doz.; long Southern, 20c doz.

Salsify—Southern, $1.60@1.75.

Salsify—Home-grown, 30@40c.

Tomatoes—Southern, 6-basket crates, $3.00@ 4.00 per crate; hothouse, 25c lb.

Turnips—New, 50@60c per doz. bunches; old, 30@40c bu.

Fruits.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@2.00.

California Navels—$2.90@3.00 per box.

Limes—$1.50 per 100.

Lemons—$3.50@3.75 per box.

Grape Fruit—Florida grape fruit, $2.50@2.75 per box.

Cranberries—$2.00 bbl.

Louisiana Pint Berries—$2.25@2.75 24-pt. cases.

Pineapples—Cuban, $3.25@3.50 case.

Apples—Baldwins, $2.25@3.50 bbl.

Extra Fancy Spitzenberg Apples and Rome Beauties, $1.75@2.00 per box; Staymer Wine Saps, $1.25@1.50 box.

Nuts.

English walnuts, soft shelled, lb., 20c; Italian walnuts, 16@18c lb.; almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 18c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.; new chesnuts, 9@ 10c; cocoanuts, $4.50 per bag.

Miscellaneous.

Cider—Tonowanda Brand, fancy, 15c gallon.

Maple Syrup—$1.25 gallon.

Dromedary Dates—$2.75 per case of 30 packages.

California Figs—90c 12-lb. box; stewing figs, 6½@7c; Turkish figs, 15@25c lb.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4¼c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c; case, $4.00.

Navy Beans—$3.10@3.20.

Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 9c.

Calves—11@12c.

Fowls—Live, 15@16c; young chickens, 15@16c; dressed, 17c.

Turkeys, alive, 17@18c.

Geese, alive, 13@14c.

Ducks, alive, 13@14c.

Yearling Lambs—14@15c; spring lambs, pelts, 19@20c; sheep, 10@12c

Steer Beef—Good, 11@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@9c.

Heifers—9@11c.

Bulls—8@8½c.

Provisions.

Lard—10¾c.

Fat Bacon—11½c.

Lean Bacon—22c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18c; 9 to 10 lbs., 16c; 11 to 12 lbs., 14c.

Barrel Pork—Clear, pack pork, $18.00; clear hams, sugar cured, 14c; shoulders, 9½c; luncheon hams, 13½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 11¼c; bologna, 12c; frankforts, 15c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 17c; inside, 25c; knuckles, 25c.

Sea Food.

Oysters—Baltimore Standards, 85c per gal.; Baltimore, select, $1.30; Connecticut, mediums, $1.50; extra size, Connecticut, $2.00; New York Counts, $1.60; Blue Points, 60c per 100; Rockaways, $1.25 per 100.

Clams—Little Necks, 90c per 100; large size, $1.25 per 100.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 3c; grass pike, 8c; blue pike, 9c; bullheads, dressed, 12½c; herring, 9c; carp, 3½c; whitefish, 12½c; white bass, 6c; gray bass, 3c; perch, 7c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load on market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $18.00; No. 2, $17.00 up. Con on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.05.

Oats—60c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, G13 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place—Spring wheat, per bbl., $8.50@8.75; winter patents, $8.25@8.50 per bbl.; family flour, $7.50@7.75 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $3.00@3.50.

Mill Feed (wholesale price per ton)—Bran, $28.00@30.00; middlings, brown, $29.00@31.00; white middlings, $35.00@37.00; coarse meal, $31.50@32.25 per cwt.; chop feed, $34.00@36.00; old process oil meal, $36.00@38.00.

Hay—Baled, $15.00@17.00.

Cotton seed—$31.00@33.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Oats—Per bu., 65@68c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 85@90c; ear corn, $1.25 per 100 lbs.

Cornmeal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—50@100 pounds, $2.00@2.25; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $3.00 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; bulls, 10c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 12½c; No. 2 kip, 11½c; cured hides, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 13c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50 @3.75.

New York Produce.

New York, May 3.—Flour, firm; spring patents, $7.50@7.90; winter patents, $7.20@7.50; winter straights, $7.00@7.15; Kansas straights, $7.30@ 7.50. Pork, steady; mess, $19.00@19.50; family, $21.00@23.00; short clear, $19.00@22.00. Beef, quiet; mess, $18.50@19.00; family, $19.50@20.50. Lard, firm; middle west, $9.90@10.00. Molasses, steady; New Orleans open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, firm; No. 1, $1.12½@1.15; No. 2, $1.07½@ 1.10; No. 3, $1.00@1.05; shipping, 85@90c. Hides, steady;

FREE

All you need do is to send us **this advertisement, your dealer's name** and three trade-marks—the large, red words **"MERRY WAR"** cut from can labels of

MERRY WAR LYE.

Then we will send you this

Genuine Guaranteed **Wm. ROGERS & SON OAK DESIGN SUGAR SHELL FREE**

Heavily Plated With Pure Silver

Only One To Each Family On This Special Offer

You'll find uses every day for **Merry War Lye**

Disinfecting — Cleaning — Softening Water—Feeding Hogs and Poultry—Soap-making and many others. **Full directions on label. With your Sugar Shell we will tell you how you can get a Complete Set of beautiful Oak Pattern Tableware to match — and absolutely free — enough to furnish your table elegantly for a lifetime.**

Your dealer has **Merry War Lye** or can easily get it for you.

Be sure to give us your own and your dealer's name and address.

E. MYERS LYE CO.
Dept. 85
St. Louis, Mo.

PROTECT THE POULTRY.

Every poultry raiser should, if possible, raise several times as many fowls as he knows he will require for the following year—this gives him a better chance for selection in the fall. Greatest care should be taken in the prevention of disease. The following directions are safe and reliable for keeping fowls sturdy, to better enable them to resist White Diarrhoea, Diarrhoea from Indigestion, Cholera, Roup, Limberneck, Gapes and Worms. Thoroughly mix one teaspoonful Merry War Lye in two gallons of drinking water. Or it may be mixed with dry feed or mash by thoroughly dissolving one teaspoonful of Merry War Lye in one pint of water, which should then be stirred into two gallons of dry feed or mash. Feed regularly. Poultry raisers who have tried this simple and inexpensive treatment are enthusiastic in its praise.

WHITE FLOATING SOAP.

You will never know how great is the satisfaction of using a mild, home made, white soap that floats, until you have tried it. Easy to make, too: just put two quarts melted grease into a kettle; then stir one can of Merry War Lye which has previously been dissolved in a quart of hot water and allowed to cool until luke warm, into the grease; add immediately one cup of ammonia and two tablespoonfuls of borax dissolved in half cup of warm water. Stir five minutes; beat the warm soap until it is too stiff to be handled, and put away to cool. Do not use until four weeks old. (All soap improves with age). This formula which is so simple that anyone can follow it makes, at small cost, a batch of excellent floating soap which will give the greatest satisfaction in use.

HIGHLY RESPECTED BY DAY, ROBBER BY NIGHT, MAKES DRAMATIC PLEA OF GUILT

New York, April 28.—Philip T. White, the $6,000 a year manager of the Missouri Paint Co., on trial as the leader of a gang of highwaymen who held up his employers' bank messengers and robbed them of $3,000 nearly a year ago, rose from his chair in the court room today, stretched both arms toward Supreme Court Justice Aspinwall on the bench, and exclaimed: "Stop! I am guilty. I want to confess my guilt before God and the world."

A court room scene seldom equaled in the annals of New York jurisprudence ensued. White, trembling with emotion, turned from the bench and faced the jury.

"I am guilty," he repeated. "It is a bitter cup that is forced to my lips, but it is the Lord's will. I have lived two lives—a decent one, and that of a highwayman. I hope that God will forgive me and that I may live long enough to make restitution."

He reached up to his coat lapel and fumbled with a gold button in the button hole, insignia of his membership in a fraternal order known all over the country.

"And I surrender my membership in the Mystic Shrine," he continued, tearing the button loose. "I am no longer worthy to remain a Shriner."

White continued his impassioned avowal. He freely confessed the details of the crime, but asked no clemency and made no statement as to the motive which impelled him. When he sat down, beside his long-time friend, James F. Clinnin, auditor for the Hackett and Wilhelms Company in Brooklyn, who also was on trial on the same charge, Clinnin arose.

"I wish to plead guilty, too," he said, and sat down.

The trial, which has been in progress in the supreme court in Brooklyn for several days, was at once halted. The jury was dismissed and the court accepted the two pleas of guilty. Sentence was postponed a week.

AMERICANS WARNED TO KEEP OFF ALLIES' SHIPS

Washington, May 1.—The German government through its ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, will notify the American people through regular paid advertisements in the pewspapers of this country that it is unsafe for them to take passage on British and French ships which will pass through the war zone—including the English channel and waters about the British isles. If Americans should meet death as passengers on liners destroyed by German submarines the German government will disclaim responsibility therefor.

TEUTONIC ALLIES CLAIM A TIMELY VICTORY IN EAST

Vienna, May 4.—War bulletins issued by the Austrian and German army headquarters and posted in Vienna yesterday and today bring news of the Austrian-German victory over the Russians in western Galicia.

A large Austro-German army has been steadily concentrating before Cracow for the past three weeks with the idea of making a new offensive movement. All available Austro-Hungarian troops have been quietly transferred during this time to the Dunajec front, and for a fortnight past an unbroken stream of troop trains has been pouring eastward from Frankfort, Berlin and other German railroad centers. Thus was warning given that big events were impending in the east.

Final plans for this movement were approved at a conference held in Berlin, April 23, between General von Falkenhayn, chief of the German staff, and Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf, chief of the Austrian staff. General Mackensen, commander of the German Ninth army, who came from the front in Poland, also was present at the Berlin conference. He left for the front to take command of the new army that night after receiving his final instructions. So far as is known, Field Marshal von Hindenburg did not attend the Berlin council of war, although he visited German headquarters with General Mackensen shortly previous to this.

It is too early to discuss the full military effects of this victory in Galicia, but it is the opinion of Austrian observers that the German and Austrian strategists "got the jump" on the offensive which the Russians were believed to be planning and of which their campaign in the Carpathians was thought to have been preliminary.

A significant feature of the reports of this victory is the reference to the piercing of the front of the Russian army. The Russian commanders up to the present time usually have been able to avoid a breach in their line by falling back before the line broke.

The political value of this victory is regarded here as quite as great as the military. It comes in the midst of the Austro-Italian negotiations. It coincides with the announcement of new Austro-Hungarian loans, the success of which will be materially affected by a victory at this time.

Berlin Celebrating.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, May 4.—"Our victory in western Galicia is more important than that of the Mazurian lakes," telegraphs a German correspondent now at Austrian headquarters. "On the Dunajec front, the Russians are retreating in disorder, with Austrian and German troops pursuing and breaking up every attempt to rally.

"Entire Russian divisions have been completely destroyed. The number of prisoners taken may exced those captured by Field Marshal von Hindenburg in East Prussia, but the chief importance of the victory lies in the fact that the Russian troops concentrated on the Carpathian front for the invasion of Hungary are now menaced from both west and east.

"Unless these forces are extricated by a general movement, they are threatened with the greatest disaster ever recorded in military history. At any rate, they will be compelled to retreat. The Austrians have avenged Przemysl."

Berlin military experts asserted today that once more German strategy had led the Russians into a trap which was sprung only when necessary preparation had been made. This was complete when the forces of General von Mackensen had been transferred from the Bzura-Rawka front to the southeastern theatre.

The people of Berlin are celebrating the victory today. Von Hackensen has become overnight as great a popular hero as von Hindenburg. It was von Mackensen who led the Germans in their victories at Lowicz and brought them almost within sight of Warsaw.

HAIL AS LARGE AS BASEBALLS

St. Louis, May 3.—Reports filtering in over partially restored lines of communication today told of the worst storm in a generation that swept Missouri yesterday. One death was reported, that of Leo Hanley, 16, who was struck by lightning at Sturgeon, Missouri.

Reports from several places stated that hailstones as large as baseballs fell during the storm. In this city many streets were flooded. More than a score of persons attending fashionable churches on King's Highway were taken from the church doors to street cars in canoes.

EDITORIAL WRITER DIES

Pittsburgh, May 3.—James Fairchild Hudson, for 33 years the principal editorial writer of the Pittsburgh Dispatch and the author of a number of works on economic subjects, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Ben Avon, a suburb, yesterday. Mr. Hudson was 69 years old.

CHARGE RUSS WITH CRUELTY

Washington, May 1.—Charges that German prisoners in Siberia are being treated badly by Russian officials and that Germany is experiencing difficulties in arranging exchanges of prisoners, are made in a statement issued today by the German embassy here.

FREE BELGIAN, ITALY'S PRICE FOR NEUTRALITY?

Paris Hears Rome's Demands Will Be Stringent.

Paris, April 28.—According to the Paris Temps, Italy is insisting in the negotiations now pending that Germany must undertake to relinquish all territorial claims on Belgium and Poland as a part of the price of Italy's neutrality. This being the case the Austro-German negotiations with Italy are bound to break down. The Rome correspondent of the Temps quotes a "prominent politician" as saying:

"We cannot agree to remain absolutely neutral unless Germany and Austria not only accept our territorial claims, but also undertake not to suppress or oppress any free nation. This aspect of Italy's case has never yet been stated."

PEACE IS FAR OFF, VIVIANI DECLARES

French Prime Minister Sees Little Hope of Getting Teuton Indemnity.

The Hague, April 30.—Absolutely reliable news has reached here of a highly important statement by M. Viviani, the French prime minister, this week that there is no question of peace in the near future and that France, at least, has little, if any, hope of obtaining a war indemnity from Germany, even if the Teutons are defeated.

This statement was made to the editors of all the leading Paris newspapers, whom M. Viviani summoned to his office for a heart-to-heart talk on the situation. The prime minister said:

"It is highly advisable not to give the people the impression that peace will be concluded in the near future.

"It is also highly advisable not to lead the people to believe that we shall obtain an important monetary indemnity from Germany."

By "we" the editors understand Viviani to refer to France. After their chat with the premier their conviction was that any indemnity that might be wrung from Germany would not be heavy enough even to cover the cost of the ruin of Belgium, and that England and France, as guarantors of her neutrality, would be in honor bound to hand over to Belgium the total sum that Germany might pay.

Paris editors also understand that it is the opinion of the French government that, contrary to what might be expected at the winding up of the great war, the peace preliminaries will occupy very little time. Once peace is seriously mentioned on both sides hostilities will cease with a minimum of delay.

GASP FOR BREATH AS GASES BLOW

Allied Soldiers Die Suffering From Acute Bronchitis, Expert Finds.

London, April 29.—Dr. John Scott Haldane, who was sent to France to observe the effect of the gases used by the Germans in opening their attack near Ypres, reports that he examined several Canadians who had been incapacitated by the odors.

"These men," he said, "were lying struggling for breath and blue in the face. On examining their blood with a spectroscope and by other means, I ascertained there was nothing to account for their struggles for air but that they were suffering from acute bronchitis such as is caused by inhalation of an irritant gas.

"Their statements were to the effect that when in the trenches they had been overwhelmed by an irritant gas produced in front of the German trenches and carried toward them by a gentle breeze.

"One of the men died shortly after our arrival. A post-mortem examination showed that death was due to acute bronchitis and its secondary effect.

"Captain Bertram, of the Eighth Canadian battalion, who is suffering from the effects of gas and from wounds, says that from a support trench about 600 yards from the German lines he observed the gas. He saw first of all white smoke rising from the German trenches to a height of about three feet. Then in front of the white smoke appeared a green cloud, which drifted along the ground to our trenches, not rising more than about seven feet from the ground.

"When it reached our first trenches the men were obliged to leave and a number were killed by the effects of the gas.

"These symptoms and other facts so far ascertained point to the use by the German troops of chlorine or bromide for the purpose of asphyxiation. There also are facts pointing to the use in German shells of other irritant substances."

FRENCH CRUISER TORPEDOED IN THE ADRIATIC

Leon Gambetta Sent to Bottom by Austrians With Nearly 600 Members of Her Crew.

Paris, April 28.—The commander of the French armored cruiser Leon Gambetta and all his staff perished when the ship was sunk off the entrance to the Otranto canal. The following official statement, supplementing the earlier announcement of the cruiser's loss, was issued by the ministry of marine this evening:

"The Leon Gambetta was sunk while criusing off the entrance of the Otranto canal. She went down in 10 minutes. All the high officers died at their posts. One hundred and thirty-six sailors and petty officers were saved by Italian boats."

Torpedoed by Austrians.

In announcing the cruiser had been torpedoed, the ministry of marine stated today that full details had not been received. It is considered certain here, however that the ship was attacked by a submarine from the Austrian naval base at Pola.

The Leon Gambetta was a sister ship of the Victor Hugo and Jules Ferry and registered 12,352 tons. S he was nearly 14 years old, having been completed in October, 1901. The lost cruiser was 476 feet long, 70 feet wide, and carried a crew of 725 men. The Leon Gambetta was protected by Krupp armor and carried the following armaments: Four 7.6-inch (.45 calibre) guns in pairs in turrets fore and aft; 16 6.4-inch (.45 calibre) guns, 12 of which were in pairs on turrets and four in casemates; 24 3-pounders, two 1-pounders and two 18-inch submerged torpedo tubes. The cruiser was capable of 23 knots speed and her indicated horsepower was 27,125.

The distance from Pola, the Austrian naval base, to Otranto, which lies on the strait connecting the Adriatic and Ionian seas, is 370 miles. The torpedoing of the Leon Gambetta is the first report of submarine activity that far south.

In Italian Waters.

Rome, April 28.—The French cruiser Leon Gambetta is reported to have been in Italian territorial waters when it was sunk by an Austrian submarine. An inquiry is now being made to determine whether Italy's neutrality was violated.

The scene of the Austrian submarine's attack is said here to have been near Cape St. Maria Di Leuca, south of Otranto.

WANTS FRANK BROUGHT UP FOR NEW SENTENCE

Prosecutor Moves Court for Death Decree.

Atlanta, Ga., May 3.—Solicitor Hugh Dorsey today petitioned Judge Ben Hill for a writ of habeas corpus directing the immediate presence in court of Leo M. Frank for resentence to death as the slayer of Mary Phagan.

Judge Hill took the matter under advisement, and advised that the attorneys for the defense would be notified and given a chance to make a showing against the granting of the writ. None of Frank's counsel was in court when the application was filed.

Attorneys for Frank said today that it would be illegal to sentence him before the mandate of the supreme court is received here. The mandate has not officially been given to the court here.

GUN THAT SCARED DUNKIRK SILENCED

Paris, May 3.—Bombardment of Dunkirk was carried out by a specially mounted naval gun at a distance of nearly 24 miles, according to an official statement issued by the war office Sunday afternoon. The gun was mounted near Dixmude.

The French official communique says the gun has ben silenced, either by the tremendous pressure of its discharge or because of French airships' activity.

BRITISH BUDGET SHOWS LONG WAR EXPECTED

London, May 3.—The Daily News says that the budget statement of Lloyd-George will be introduced in the house of commons Tuesday. It will be a provisional budget based on the assumption that the war will last throughout the financial year 1915-1916.

The assumption that it will be a long war has been for some time made by the coolest observers.

BRITISH HONOR HEROES

London, April 29.—The London Gazette announces that Victoria crosses have been awarded to five noncommissioned officers and men in the British and Indian armies.

ALLIES TAKE GALLIPOLI, CITY AT UPPER END OF DARDANELLES

Paris, April 30.—An Athens dispatch to the Temps states that the allies have captured Gallipoli, a town on the southern side of Gallipoli peninsula, at the western end of the Sea of Marmora and 40 miles from the entrance to the Dardanelles.

London, April 30.—Although they are paying a heavy cost in human life, the Anglo-French land forces in the Dardanelles sphere of operations are progressing steadily, driving the Turks before them. The British forces operating on the Gallipoli peninsula and the French under General d'Amade on the main land of Asia Minor, are reported to have advanced from three to 10 miles, capturing 10,000 Turks.

The Anglo-French fleet has renewed its bombardment of the inner forts on the Dardanelles with greater fury. Dispatches from Athens and Tenedos said that between 40 and 50 warships, lying in the Gulf of Saros and the Dardanelles strait, have been hurling an incessant storm of shells against the Turkish works defending the southern end of the Narrows at Chanak and Killid Bahr.

Constantinople, April 30.—An official statement issued here today says that the allied forces which landed on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, have been entirely cleared away, that a large part of the troops which invaded Gallipoli peninsula have been driven off, and that several warships and transports of the allies have been damaged.

SEES DRINK AS EFFICIENCY FOE

Bryan Says Loyalty to Barleycorn Greater Than Loyalty to Country.

New York, May 1.—Secretary Bryan declared in an address under auspices of the National Abstainers' union here last night that the European war had developed that even patriotism was no match for the appetite which alcohol cultivates in its victims.

The secretary was urging total abstinence, and referred to restrictive measures, which some of the belligerent nations have taken against intoxicants.

"There has been a growing disposition in this country and throughout the world to emphasize the evils of strong drink," he said, "but even the most enthusiastic advocates of temperance have been surprised at the ghastly light which the war in Europe has thrown upon the subject.

"It has been found that patriotism, that compelling force which throughout the ages has led men to offer their lives for their country, is no match for the appetite cultivated in its victims. Loyalty to Bacchus Gambrinus, and Barleycorn is greater than loyalty to king, or kaiser, or czar.

Enemy of Efficiency.

"The use of drink has been found to be so destructive of efficiency that the belligerent governments, not on moral grounds, but purely on economic grounds, have been compelled to resort to restrictive measures. The aeroplane that drops its bomb from above and the submarine which shoots its torpedo from below are less to be feared than the schooner that crosses the bar."

Mr. Bryan declared that drink led to idleness, and that American business men were drawing the line more strictly against the use of alcohol by employes.

Liquor Costs Huge Sum.

Mr. Bryan said the amount spent annually for drink in the United States would build 100 highways across the continent, and added:

"I appeal to those present and to those I may reach through the press to take their position as individuals on the side of total abstinence; for whatever difference of opinion may exist regarding the relative merits of different legislative remedies, no one will deny that the total abstainer to the extent of his influence lessens the use of alcohol, and by so doing both reduces the evils of intemperance and lightens the task of the legislator."

GARRISON NEUTRAL; HE WON'T SIGN PLEDGE

Bryan's Pocket Blanks of No Use There.

Washington, May 3. — Secretary Bryan always carries blank prohibition pledges. Frequently he takes one from his pocket and gets a signer.

As he left a cabinet meeting, Secretary Garrison, standing in a group with the President and Secretary Lane, said to him:

"Mr. Secretary, maybe you can get a signer here."

"All right. I will sign if you do," said Mr. Bryan, producing a pledge.

"No, I am neutral," replied Secretary Garrison.

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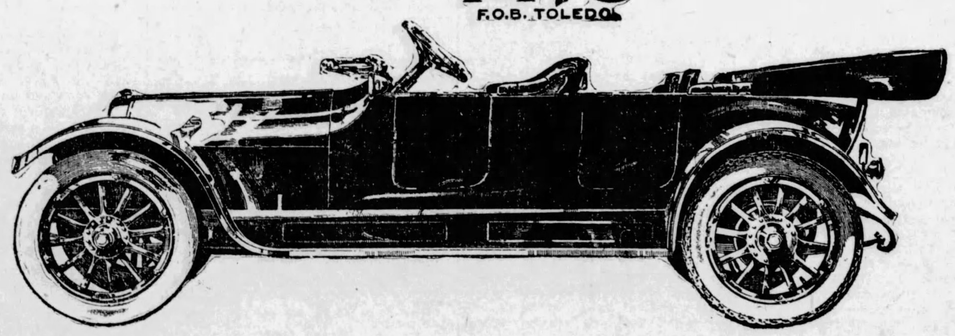

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DURING May we are daily distributing carloads of Overland Sixes to all of our dealers who come in direct contact with you.

This enables us to make immediate deliveries in almost any section of the country.

All waits, delays and promises are eliminated.

You can get your Overland Six now.

And "now" is when you want it, for this is the finest season of the year.

This car is without question the greatest Six, for the money, on the market.

It seats seven adults — comfortably.

The wheelbase is 125 inches.

The wheelbase of other Sixes, at a similar price, *is shorter.*

The six-cylinder motor is of the latest en bloc design. It is conservatively rated at 45 horsepower.

The motors of other Sixes, at a similar price, are *not* as powerful, *nor* as flexible, *nor* as up-to-date.

The Overland has high tension magneto ignition.

Most other Sixes have *not.*

The tires are 35" x 4½" all around, with non-skids in the rear.

The tires of other Sixes, at a similar price, are *smaller.*

Most other Sixes do *not* have non-skids on the rear.

Such is the economical result of Overland quantity production.

We give more car for less money simply because we produce more cars than any other manufacturer of Sixes in the world.

Buy an Overland Six and save money.

See the Overland dealer today.

If you haven't his address, write us quickly.

Deliveries can be made immediately.

This is the greatest Six in America.

Order yours now.

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We have just published a book entitled, "Points in Judging an Automobile."

This book explains and pictures fifty-eight definite Overland Advantages. Send for the book today. It's free. Fill out this coupon right now.

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Please send me free of charge and post paid your book entitled "Points in Judging an Automobile."

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Other Models $795 to $1600. All prices f. o. b. Toledo.

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RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Copy close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Firemen and brakemen; $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. Railway Bureau, 797, E. St. Louis, Ill.

Railway mail clerks wanted; $75 month; pull unnecessary. Write immediately for full particulars. Franklin Institute, Dept. T-27, Rochester, N. Y.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5; send for free booklet; tells how. Heacock, 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies—A fascinating home business; tinting postcards, pictures, etc., spare time; make $12 weekly; no canvassing; samples 10c; particulars free. Artint, 816-D, 130 Manhtn. st., New York.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay; nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Men and women, 18 or over, for government jobs; $75 month. Vacation, short hours, pleasant work, pull unnecessary, common education sufficient. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable and free sample examination questions. Franklin Institute, Dept. T-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Alaska Information Association, for $1 will send big new list of important employers of men in Alaska. Get your job before you go. References any Seattle bank. 350 Central Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Copy Letters—Persons writing and copying letters make $10 to $25 weekly following directions. Stamped envelop for particulars. Brooks Copy Co., 1396 Pa. ave., Washington, D.C.

Motormen, conductors, interurban. Earn $80 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now. Details free. Address Box L-61, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Wanted—Several industrious people to distribute moral literature; will pay $180 for 90 days' work. Purity Co., Pope Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

$35 weekly; men or women; something new. Superba Co., A-6, Baltimore, Md.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

$7.50 may make you $750. Lots in Triangle Oil Subdivision only $1 cash, $1 monthly before co-operative well is drilled. Near the big gusher oil fields where millions have been made. Write for FREE literature. Triangle Oil Co., 424 Carter Bldg., Houston Texas.

Authors! Manuscripts typewritten neatly, accurately, promptly; 40c a thousand words, including one carbon copy. Frederick M. Holmes, Reynoldsville, N. Y.

POULTRY.

Day-Old Chicks—Best laying strains. 15,000 per week; Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes; guarantee pure blood, strong chicks, live delivery; ship everywhere; free catalog. Tiffin Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Dept. 11, Tiffin, O.

AGENTS.

Wanted—Responsible representative each county; new combination; 12 tools; sells at sight to farmers, teamsters, contractors, etc.; weight 24 pounds; lifts 3 tons, stretches wire, pulls posts; many other uses; sample to active agents; easy work; big profits; one agent's profit $45.50 in one day; over $1,000 in Dec., 1914; we start you; write for Big Color Plate; quick action necessary; exclusive sale. Harrah Mfg. Co., Box M, Richfield, Ind.

Attention—Butter 4c a pound. Wonderful patent machine, which increases one gallon milk into one pound of butter (extra fine quality pounds) in two minutes, 150 per cent profit. Write for information Family Butter Machine Co., Washington, D. C.

At last the best seller for agents has been found. The most marvelous invention of the age. Brand new, positive necessity, 100% profit, clean, dignified. Gordon Novelty Co., Box P. O. Box 344, Toledo, Ohio.

Men of ideas and inventive minds should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Richard B. Owen & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

We will pay you $120 to distribute religious literature in your community; steady work; experience not required; man or woman, spare time may be used. Ziegler Co., Philadelphia.

Stop peddling! Start a spare time mail order business. Send 10c for 30 big pages of last year's mailing service. Mail Dealers Service House, 291 Franklin Bldg., Chicago.

Agents—$1 starts you in business; success or money back. Address postal Manager Capital City Co., Potomac Bank Bldg., Wash., D. C.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Traveling salesman wanted; experience not necessary. Earn big pay while learning by mail during spare time; only eight weeks' spare time required, one or two hours a day; a good position, easy work. Hundreds of good openings to select from. Write today for free booklet "The Knight of the Grip," containing full particulars and testimonials from hundreds of successful men who have recently placed in good positions and are earning $100 to $500 per month. Address Dept. B-32, National Salesmen Training Association, Chicago, New York, San Francisco.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Profitable little farms in Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, 5 and 10-acre tracts, to suit; easy terms; good fruit, vegetable, poultry and live stock country; large list of others; send for literature now. F. La Barre, Agent, N. & W. Ry., 208 Arcade Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

FARMS WANTED.

Wanted to hear from owner of farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

PRINTING

100 Envelopes. Your name and address printed on the corner, 20 cents, postpaid. Samples free. D. N. Brenelsa, Wheeler, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We pay 25c each for farmers' names. Send dime for contract. G-Sun, Lebanon, Ill.

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS.

Free—A course in photoplay writing. Enterprise Co., G G 3518, Lowe ave., Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED.

Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 126 9th, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. Our free booklet X-1022 tells how. Write immediately —NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

PATENTABLE IDEAS WANTED. Manufacturers want Owen patents. Send for list of inventions wanted, etc. To get patent or sell, see Owen. Manufacturing facilities. **RICHARD B. OWEN, 89 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.**

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Beautiful Farm Home

138 Acres, $11,800. Easy Terms.

One of the best farms in Portage county; a money-maker, beautiful home; has produced 50 bu. wheat, 60 bu. oats, 100 bu. corn, 400 bu. potatoes to acre; 110 acres level fields, rest pasture and wood 700 sugar maples, sugar house complete equipment, beautiful residence, 10 rooms, finished in hardwood, two big barns, outbuildings, fine big lawn, mammoth maple shade trees; 1½ miles to trolley, 3 miles to R. R. station; a bargain at $11,800, easy terms; see photo of residence and full details page 73, "Strout's Farm Catalog." Write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 105, University Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

AGENTS EARN $30 TO $50 A WEEK

New and fast selling household specialty. Brady made $108 in 18 days. Write quick for dollars, prices and territory.

Western Sales & Brokerage Co.
210 Polk Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

$150 Per Month and Expenses

Salary or Commission to introduce our King Butter Separator. Gets best grade of butter from cream or milk, sweet or sour. **In less than 5 minutes.** Retails $15.00. Write for sample and salary proposition.
De King Mfg. Co., Dept. 258 Chicago, Ill.

SWEET ROWBOAT MOTORS

You want a rowboat motor that makes any boat a speed boat in five minutes. That's why we say Sweet Motors BEAT EM ALL. We sell direct to you—no commission. That's how we can offer such low prices. Two sizes, 1½ H. P. and 4 H. P., also canoe motors. Prices $38.50 and up. Flywheel magneto, weedless propellers, latest improvements, no wire for you to buy. Write today for catalog.

$38.50 AND UP

you money. Immediate shipments. Every motor has our full money-back guarantee. Write for proposition before you buy. SWEET MFG. CO., 87 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS A Big Seller

Screen Door CHECK

Splendid summer seller. Stops the bang and saves the door. Easy Sales. Big demand. A sale in every home. Dozen can be carried in pocket. Demonstrating sample free to workers. **THOMAS MFG. CO., 1478 Rome St., DAYTON, O.**

VOLCANIC ASHES 40 MI

Carried From Mt. Lassen to California Towns.

Cottonwood, Cal., April 29.—Borne by the wind for 40 miles, ashes from Lassen Peak continued to fall here today after a heavy precipitation for the past 24 hours. For 10 days heavy clouds have obscured the volcano, masking what is believed, a big eruption.

So thick were the fine, salt-like ashes that sidewalks and roofs are covered as if by a fall snow.

DANIELS NAMES NEW CHIEF OF NAVY

Washington, April 29.—Secretary Daniels yesterday announced the appointment of Captain William S. Benson to the newly created position of chief of operations of the navy. Captain Benson now is commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard.